Plymouth. State Lib.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

On and after the 1st day of October, Cabin Passage will be $40; Deck Passage $25; Way Passage in proportion

JOS A. WORTH, C. F Steam Boat Co

T S. LUTTERLOH, North Carolina

E. M. ORRELL, Eas's McLaurin.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27. 71-1m*1m

Tax in Kind—Robeson County.

AN ESTIMATE of the present year's crop of corn, short corn, buckwheat, Rough rice, Irish potatoes, cured fodder, sugar, molasses of cane, molasses of sorghum, cotton, peas beans and ground peas, being called for by the Government: We will meet the farmers of Robeson County, at the following times and places to take their respective lists, to-wit:

At Lumberton, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of County Court, Nov. 28th, 29th and 30th
Burnt Swamp, Thursday, Dec'r 1st, 1864.
Smith's, Friday 2nd;
Randalsville, Saturday 3d;
Lumber Bridge, Monday 5th;
St Paul's, Tuesday 6th;
Howellsville, Wednesday 7th;
Burnt Islands, Thursday 8th;
Lumberton, Friday 9th;
Back Swamp, Saturday 10th;
Allensville, Monday 12th;
Thompson's, Tuesday 13th;
White House, Wednesday 14th;
Sterling's Mills, Thursday 15th;
Sealey's, Friday 16th;

It will be seen that farmers are required to render full and accurate lists of their entire crop of the above articles of produce. Although some may not be liable to a Tax in Kind by the law, yet *all* will be required to hand in their lists under oath. Otherwise they will be considered liable to the tax, and held responsible.

It affords us pleasure through this medium, to acknowledge the loyalty, patriotism and promptness of the farmers of Robeson County, in listing their small grain and wool. With very few exceptions, those required to pay a Tax in kind came forward promptly, at such times as they could meet us, and rendered their lists, without a murmur. All seemed united upon the one great issue—our cause and country. Suffer us then, fellow citizens, to anticipate the same glorious success in our approaching campaign. Prepare your lists properly before the day of listing if possible—remembering at the same time, the soldiers' wives and others around you who are left alone, and have no person to attend to this matter for them, and bring theirs with your own, on the day set apart to receive them.

We should be united, zealous and active in discharging every known duty in this our great struggle for life and liberty.

HUGH A. CAMPBELL,
ARGUS D. BROWN,
Asst's 26th Tax Dist. N. C.

Lumberton, Nov. 5. 82-1tSN*4tSN

To the Members of the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN:—Being a citizen of Chatham County, and now a member of Co. E, 44th N. C. Reg't, respectfully announces himself a Candidate for Reading Clerk of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina. He earnestly solicits your support.

C. C. GOLDSTON.

Goldston, N. C., Oct 25. 81tS*4tS

LOST,

THE Subscriber has lost a 4 per cent. CERTIFICATE for a Confederate States Bond, signed by Wm. G. Broadfoot, and No. 1531, for $200. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to receive said Certificate or to trade for the same. I shall make application to the proper authorities to issue to me a duplicate copy of said Certificate. URIAH SCHERMERHORN

Fayetteville, N C., Oct'r 24. 80*6tpd

Land for Sale at Auction.

The subscriber will offer for sale at Auction in Lumberton, on Thursday Dec. 1st, a tract of LAND, containing 600 acres, adjoining the lands of A. A. McMillan and Archd. McNeil Currie, about seven miles from St. Paul's. About 75 acres of the above Land are cleared and have improvements of buildings for negro quarters. Terms at Sale. J. W GADDEY.

St. Paul's P. O., Robeson Co., Oct 17. 77*6pd

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3 Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $20 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" F S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Salisbury, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" F F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Buriank & Gallaghar,
Shelby, R Fronseberger,
Wadesboro, W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DEBMS,
Goldsboro', N C

July 25th, 1864 82 *

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Sampson county, August Term, 1864

IT appearing to the Court that John King, William King, Nathan King and wife Susan, Asa Duke, William Rufus Ashford and Christopher C. Ashford are non-residents: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them that a petition has been filed in this Court for the settlement of the Estate of William Ashford, dec'd, in which they are heirs, and commanding them to appear at November Term 1864, and answer or demur, or the case will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court. Done at office in Clinton, Oct. 9th, 1864.

6*81 WILLIAM C. DRAUGHON, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

THE NEWS.—The telegraph reports yankee news to the 7th inst. with some account of the earlier successes of Forrest which, according to our own later reports, have been continued and most decided.

Picket news reports are not generally to be trusted, but there may be truth in the yankee election news. The general result might very easily have been known in Grant's army on Wednesday. So far the returns indicate that McClellan's strength is much greater than it was thought to be.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The telegraph duly advised us on Monday night that there was a quorum present in both Houses of Congress on that day, and that President Davis had promptly communicated his Message, a synopsis of which was forwarded. We hoped to have the Message itself for publication in full this morning, but no Richmond papers have been received this morning, probably owing to a railroad accident near Greensboro', the cars running off the track and wounding two persons. We must be content, therefore, with publishing the synopsis to-day, and will give the Message in full on Monday.

It appears that the President gives a hopeful view of the condition of affairs, as he has reason and right to do. We have not only defeated the yankee armies, inflicting more loss than in any campaign of modern times, but we have regained much territory held by the enemy when the campaign commenced. And our army is now, it is believed, equal in number to what it was then, and certainly not inferior in confidence and resolute determination to conquer peace and independence.

MILITARY MURDERS.—The yankees have constantly made a distinction between a portion of our troops whom they call "bushwhackers," and the forces which compose our large armies. What ground they have for such a distinction we know not. They are all equally in the Confederate service—regularly commissioned officers and regularly enlisted soldiers. They all have an equal right to kill in battle and to make prisoners of the enemy; and have as perfect a right when captured themselves to be treated as prisoners of war, as Gen. Lee himself would have. Yet when our men who are sent on detached duty—"bushwhackers"—kill yankee soldiers, either in open fight or by ambushing them, the yankees call it murder, and proceed to retaliate by executing some of our innocent prisoners of war who may happen to be in their hands. Such was the character of the celebrated "McNeill murder," a year or two ago, in Missouri. And a similar outrage has just been perpetrated in St. Louis, where, according to the St. Louis Democrat, six of our prisoners were selected and shot in retaliation for the killing of that number of yankees by a party of Confederates. The act does not appear to have been approved even in St. Louis, for the Democrat says, "We have heard many express regrets in view of the retaliation inflicted."

We trust that our government will promptly execute an equal or a double number of yankee prisoners. It seems that nothing else will stop these yankee outrages. Possibly this may not stop them; but whether it should or not, it is due to our soldiers that their murder should be revenged.

EXPORTS OF COTTON.—During the month of September, 14,534 bales of cotton were received in England from the Confederate States, worth about $4,000,000 in gold, or about $12,000,000 in currency. About 5,000 bales went from Matamoras.

The Richmond Whig, remarking upon this evidence of the inefficiency and illegality of the blockade, which nations, pretending to conform to a very strict code on the subject, consent to consider binding, remarks that "the time will come when those nations will find the precedent they are now establishing exceedingly inconvenient." Not at all. They can set aside the present precedent with precisely the same ease with which they set aside all their laws and treaty obligations existing at the commencement of this war. These were as express and emphatic against such a "paper blockade" as the United States has established, as anything can be. Allowing these to be disregarded, they need not set up any pretentions to the enforcement of any international laws but the laws of convenience.

HEARTLESSNESS.—The Richmond Examiner says that "We do not know that the loss of Plymouth is a great evil. The place was of no importance to us, and its evacuation would be more desirable than possible, if Grant should attempt a campaign in that direction."

Unfortunately Plymouth is not in Virginia. If it were, perhaps the Examiner might entertain the opinion that it is a great evil for a large and rich and productive section to fall into the hands of our enemy whose custom it is to convert the most lovely and cultivated regions into howling wildernesses—to reduce wealth to poverty—to drive women and children into the wide world as houseless refugees, dependent upon the charity of strangers for the bare necessaries of life. Plymouth may have been of no importance to the Examiner—by which we understand that it had no circulation there—but rely upon it that the country which its possession controls is of immense importance to the State of North Carolina, and even to the Confederacy, for we learn from a gentleman who was in that section a few days before the loss of Plymouth, that never in his life did he see such crops of corn. These, as far as the yankees choose, pass out of Confederate and into yankee possession, weakening us and strengthening them. There is not a spot in the Confederacy that is of "no importance to us," and there are many which are of great importance. Plymouth is one of these, else why does the Examiner suppose the yankees were at the trouble and loss of capturing it; that the gallant Hoke and his veteran North Carolinians were willing to risk their lives to recapture it, and did recapture it in one of the most brilliant battles of the war; and that the yankees should never lose sight of it, but should make a three days' fight to regain it? The Examiner's depreciation of Plymouth is but a new exhibition of that Virginia conceit which so disgusts the North Carolinians who are fighting the battles of the Confederacy and of freedom on the soil of Virginia, as to foster a feeling of dislike in their bosoms towards every thing Virginian except the glorious leader of the Confederate army, and his characteristics are not those of the mere Virginian, but of the good man, the humble Christian and the great General.

THE FALL OF PLYMOUTH.

Newspapers and letters have furnished us with few particulars of the late unfortunate operations in Eastern North Carolina. We make up the following statement of facts gathered from a brave soldier who was with our troops.

On Friday morning, 28th Oct., a torpedo boat (a very small steamer about twenty feet long) came up the Roanoke river, passing the pickets on the river; it was so dark that you could not see your hand before you and raining heavily. The Albemarle was lying at her wharf at Plymouth, with a sort of railing of logs in the water as a guard to prevent anything from running against her. The torpedo boat lay quiet some distance off from the Albemarle for about an hour, and then moved up to the Albemarle, felt the guards around her, and then backed off a hundred yards and came up with full head of steam. The torpedo was fixed upon a boom twenty feet long, extending from the side of the bow, which could be raised by a block and tackle; it was raised to pass over the railing as the boat came up, and lowered so as to strike the Albemarle under the forward part of the boat. It was discovered as it came up by the guard on the Albemarle, and was fired upon by the crew with musketry. It was too late when it was discovered to fire upon it with the heavy guns on the boat. The torpedo struck and exploded, blowing a hole in the Albemarle and causing her to sink partially in a short time. The captain of the torpedo boat jumped overboard and escaped by swimming across the river; the boat and crew were captured with the exception of a small boat with a few men which had been sent back down the river and captured and carried off our pickets on the Southfield, which was being raised a short distance down the river. The Albemarle was commanded by Captain Warley of S. C., who completed her destruction by blowing off her coating.

During the day the enemy attempted to come up the Roanoke and attack the fort with nine gunboats, but after a severe fight with the lower fort, (Fort Jones,) commanded by Major L. C. Latham, 1st N. C. T., were driven off, one of the gunboats being so disabled that it had to be towed down the river. This day's fight was a perfect success to us, and great credit is due to Maj. Latham for the management of his fort in this fight; also to Col. John N. Whitford, 67th N. C. T., commanding the whole place.

Friday night the fleet entered Middle river, and shelled the town a little during Saturday across the island between Middle and Roanoke rivers, being completely hidden from view of our batteries. Our batteries did not reply on this day, except a few shots as feelers. On Sunday the enemy renewed the shelling of the town, and kept it up very heavily from 1 P. M. until some time after night.

As soon as Gen. Baker received information of the sinking of the gunboat he started for Plymouth, where he arrived on Sunday evening. Gen. Gaston Lewis, who was at home wounded in Tarborough, accompanied him and was left at Jamesville, 11 miles from Plymouth, to take charge of the reinforcements, in anticipation of the enemy's landing at Warren Neck and attempting to cut off communication with Plymouth, and to attack them if they landed. Gen. Baker entered the town under a severe fire on Sunday evening. Col. Whitford had sent a courier to meet him on the road and state that the enemy would probably land at Warren Neck and cut communication, and that it would be dangerous for him to attempt to come in. Upon this Capt. Latham, A. D. C., gallantly volunteered to go ahead and see that the road was clear, communicate with Col. Whitford and return with report. This he did, passing along the road going in and coming out, under a heavy fire from the enemy's gunboats, which were firing at everything on the road. He met Gen. Baker a short distance from the town with an urgent message from Col. Whitford, advising him not to come into the town. But he considered that as the town would in all probability have to fall, the gunboat being destroyed, it would be more generous in him to go in and assume command, thus relieving his subordinate officers of the responsibility. When he entered the town he immediately visited the forts on horseback, with Col. Whitford, under a heavy fire. As he appeared to the troops, they would cheer him lustily, and this would be the signal for the fire of the gunboats to be directed to that particular point. It was a hot time. Sharpshooters had been thrown out to prevent the enemy from removing the obstructions at the junction of Middle and Roanoke rivers, but without avail. The General, foreseeing that the enemy would enter the Roanoke river in the morning and make their grand attack upon the upper works, had ordered them to be strengthened, and the work was carried on during the whole night. The works had been built to resist an attack from boats coming up the Roanoke, the gunboat Albemarle having been a full protection against their coming through Middle river and down the Roanoke. But this "tower of strength" being gone, they were enabled to take the works in reverse, and there was scarcely a hope that the town could be held. All was quiet Monday morning; not a shot was fired until about 10 A. M., when the whole fleet, nine heavy gunboats, steamed into the Roanoke and made for the upper fort; then the earth shook with the concussion of the shells bursting in every direction, and the booming of at least seventy guns of the heaviest calibre, answered by the two heavy guns of the upper fort, (Fort Hal.) Manfully the crew of the Albemarle worked these guns, but the gunboats steamed down upon them in a regular *charge*. Soon a tremendous explosion told that the magazine of this fort had been exploded, and the fleet passed on to attack Fort Jones. Three guns of this fort bore up the river and were worked with the greatest gallantry under the direction of Maj. Latham, who fought them until all his guns were dismounted.

At the opening of the fight Gen. Baker was at Headquarters in the middle of the town, without any protection. This place was perfectly swept with a hailstorm of shot and shell, and, when they came up to short range, with canister. He removed to an old work near and there remained, receiving reports of the progress of the fight. When no more guns could be brought to bear upon the boats an evacuation was ordered, and conducted under a terrible fire which was now directed upon all the avenues of escape from the town. The General brought off the men himself and halted them out of town, just out of range of the gunboats, to receive the attack if pursued; but no forces were thrown outside of the town by the enemy.

Col. Whitford displayed the most distinguished gallantry; he visited every place on horseback, was one of the last to leave the town, and saw in person that every thing was brought off. To Major Latham belongs the honor of whipping the enemy from his fort on the first attack, and of fighting to the last until all his guns were dismounted; he then brought off most of his men, and as the enemy were entering the dismantled *debris* of his well-fought fort, he mounted his horse and rode up to the General to report for any other duty to which he might be assigned.

The enemy are said to have lost 34 in killed, and it is said that one gunboat was so badly injured that it sunk at the wharf. They cannot understand how the garrison was brought off with such small loss. The management of the whole affair was masterly in the highest degree. It required as much courage to leave that town as to charge a battery. The men were conducted by the General around the works on the outside and through the open country, with scarcely any loss at all. The troops are all in position again, with confidence in their General enhanced, and ready to meet the enemy anywaere in a *fair* fight. Everything was removed, nothing was left but the heavy guns which could not be brought off and three field pieces whose horses were killed or disabled. A barren, burning town, with no quartermaster or commissary stores, was all that fell into the enemy's hands. Our loss was not more than fifty in killed, wounded and prisoners.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.—We find the following in the Richmond Enquirer:—

"*A Reverend Hoxter at the North.*—The "Rev. G. W. Ross," a refugee direct from Raleigh, furnishes the New York papers with the statement that North Carolina and Georgia are filled with armed and organized deserters from the rebel armies and runaway slaves, who make raids upon the planters and depots of supplies, and that hitherto all attempts to apprehend them have been repulsed; indeed Jeff Davis asserts that the deserters outnumber the rebel army. A conspiracy has been detected at Raleigh, implicating many leading citizens, who designed to head these deserters and force Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, into a separate State action, with a view to peace negotiations with Mr. Lincoln."

The yankees must be a gullible set if they believe the Rev. G. W. Ross. By the way, is there any such man, and who is he, and where from?

EVIL COUNSELLORS.—The Richmond Enquirer greeted Congress on the morning of its re-assembling with a long dissertation on its duties and responsibilities, in the course of which we find the following:—

"The currency has now lost its purchasing power, and *must be gotten rid of altogether.* The evil is incurable, and nothing but its utter extinction will rid us of the oppressive weight, which paralyzes production and destroys commerce."

We trust that Congress has too much of common honesty to listen to this covert recommendation of repudiation. The currency has *not* lost its purchasing power, though that power is certainly impaired. Indeed we think it may be said in truth, that it has lost none of that power since the adoption of the measures of the last Congress. And that they have served to stay the downward progress of the currency is no small praise. Whatever is done, let us have no repudiation. High taxes can be borne, and an enormous debt can be paid; but the dishonor of repudiation could never be wiped out.

We hope the last Standard will not fall into the hands of the yankees. It is bad enough to have such gloomy and unfounded views of the condition of the Confederacy presented to Confederates, discouraging as they must be to all people of a desponding or disloyal turn of mind; but even worse to have them reach the yankees, who cannot but be greatly encouraged by the Standard's labored effort to show that we have nearly exhausted both our fighting and producing classes; that the people are "robbed" by the government of four-fifths of the value of their productions; that thousands are in danger of starvation; and that "there are thousands of families who have not tasted meat at their own tables for months"—a reckless assertion, which the Standard cannot possibly know to be true, and which is altogether incredible. The Standard says: "God pity the very poor classes of our people during the ensuing winter! There seems to be no pity in man." That this is a libel upon man, is abundantly shown by the State and county and town and individual contributions for the relief of the needy, which have everywhere flowed in, with a liberality unparalelled, it is believed, in this or perhaps any other country. In Raleigh, under the very eyes of the Standard, we have noticed with pleasure the many manifestations of that pity which the Standard denies men the possession of. And so here, and we believe all over the State and country.

Such jeremiads as the Standard's long leading article of Tuesday last are everyway reprehensible—calculated to make everybody but the yankees feel gloomy and desponding. Its writer must have written himself into a very desponding mood before he got through with it. Casting about for an explanation of its melancholy spirit, we think we have hit upon it in the following passage:—

"When a man of means who attends the market cannot purchase what will furnish a respectable dinner for his family for less than one hundred dollars! Is this doubted? Then look at the items for a plain, respectable dinner. One ham, twelve lbs. at seven dollars per pound, $84; four pounds steak, two and a half per pound, $10; couple of fowls, $10; couple of cabbages, $8, to say nothing of bread, and soup, and potatoes, and a dozen small contributes which cannot be dispensed with. But reduce the dinner to bread, and meat, and milk or syrup, and see the *desolation* for a family of six or seven."

"A plain, respectable dinner"! for "a family of six or seven"! 1 ham, 4 lbs. steak, 2 fowls, 2 cabbages, bread, soup, and potatoes, and a dozen other things "which cannot be dispensed with"!! Let this bill of fare be known in all future time as embodying the Standard's idea of a plain, respectable dinner for the six or seven in family of "a man of means" in a time of alleged famine, when thousands of families are in danger of starvation! Really, if the Standard dines at that rate, there is indeed danger of a famine, about Raleigh at least. It would seem that there can be no pity in the man who can imagine such a dinner for himself whilst he supposes his fellow beings are starving all around him. But it is only charity to suppose, that no one who eats such dinners believes in such distress.

SUGAR CANE SYRUP.—The bottle of Syrup received from Rob't B. Smith, Esq. of Harnett county, who writes the annexed letter, is very decidedly the best of its kind that we have ever seen. It was compared at our table with some very beautiful New Orleans Syrup, from which there was scarcely a perceptible difference, either in flavor or color:—

HARNETT COUNTY, Nov. 7, 1864.

Messrs. Hale & Sons: Please accept a sample of Chinese Syrup made in the following way: The juice of the cane was racked through a barrel of nicely washed sand, then boiled till the syrup is made. This process clears it of dregs and settlings better than any plan I have tried. The sample of Vinegar is the cane juice boiled a short time, then barrelled and set aside as we do cider to make vinegar. I find it to answer all the purposes of good cider vinegar. I have tried in making Syrup the use of soda, lime, ley, salt, cold water, &c., &c., and have long since laid such things aside. I consider lime an excellent thing in the manufacture of Sugar. My experiments in Sugar-making have not been entirely satisfactory, therefore will not give them, but would refer any of your readers to an article in the Daily Confederate of the 3d inst., written by Mr. W. S. Long, which article if I had seen in time and added to my experience, I feel very certain I would have satisfied myself and made a better yield. This is the third year that I have grown Chinese cane. I think it a good thing, and expect to continue the use of it. There are few things of which so many different articles can be manufactured. It makes syrup, candy, sugar, vinegar, wine, brandy, dye, brooms, hats, mats, cakes, yeast, &c. The cane has killed nothing at my place or in my neighborhood that I have heard of. *The Mule* I think are injurious to horses, mules and oxen. Several in this County have tried what virtue they would have on fingers and hands; they tell a sad tale after the experiment. I have had no accident to occur from carelessness about my mill. I intend to fix my mill so that young or old can use their hands and not be hurt. Who will give the best plan for saving fingers and hands? They are worth something these times, as well as Syrup and Sugar. I think with or without Sorgums, with or without Richmond, the yankees can never whip Old Jeff, but I am afraid should hands get too scarce, we would have some hard butting to do it.

Very respectfully, R. B. SMITH.

GEN L. S. BAKER.—This distinguished officer, who commands the Goldsboro' District, is a North Carolinian, a native of Gates county. He graduated at West Point in 1851, and in the old service was an officer in the Mounted Rifles. Gen. B. was badly wounded in Virginia, has had two operations of resection performed, and it is feared that his arm will have to be amputated.

HEADQUARTERS KIRKLAND'S BRIGADE,
Lines near Richmond, Nov. 4, 1864.

Editors Confederate: Please publish the change which has taken place in Kirkland's and Martin's brigades. The former is now known as "*Melton's* Brigade" in Heth's Division. The latter as "*Kirkland's* Brigade" in Hoke's division. The 47th, 43d, 50th and 66th North Carolina regiments are in Kirkland's; the 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d North Carolina regiments are in McRae's.

Communications are frequently received at these headquarters, from North Carolina, intended for the other brigade.

Please request the Fayetteville Observer to copy, and oblige your obedient servant,

CHAS. G. ELLIOTT, A. A. Gen'l.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

HOSPITAL No. 24, RICHMOND, Oct. 31.

Messrs. Editors:—For fear it may be thought that "Long Grabs" hath "gone up the spout" anyhow, I do issue this my Proclamation warning all persons of the absurdity of such an opinion and of the gross criminality of indulging such notions farther. In the latter part of August I went with a parcel of other rebels to drive the yanks away from the Weldon Railroad. The yankees manifested some indignation at our conduct and one of them immediately fired his gun at me, inflicting a severe wound in the face and head, whereupon they became greatly alarmed and ran away in confusion. I was unable I may say to write much for some weeks afterwards. However, in the meantime, by sundry operations known to the soldier, I got a furlough and went home. While my rebellious comrades were lying in the trenches and running to and fro watching the sly yank and living on their sour corn bread and third of a pound of "Nassau," I was luxuriating on the fat of the land and wearing "biled" shirts at home. One day I even walked out under an umbrella. The umbrella is a species of garment worn above the head and stretched and spread out somewhat like a tent to protect against the weather. It was used by the ancients and several are still to be seen in a remarkable state of preservation. From my appearance while about home you would suppose that I was really one of the "seventeen stout able-bodied men" who in years past were in the habit of "taking sugar in their tea." Indeed I think I would have got married if my furlough had been just a little longer—a soldier can have no certainty of marrying unless he has a long furlough. My time ran out and I returned to my command a few days before the fight last week Southwest of Petersburg. In the battle there last Thursday evening, while charging the enemy in company with that notorious band of rebels called the "Pee Dee Wild Cats," and many others, I was wounded again in that same big head. A yankee minie ball raked along over the bone on the top of the head, leaving a sore scar. It came with considerable shock and glanced out of its direct course. We were fighting the same portion of the yankee army that opposed us at the Railroad, and it may have been the same fellow who made the former wound. The wound is not severe and I am doubtful whether it will be sufficient to give me a furlough. So I am at a Hospital again for treatment. I left our army masters of the situation, in good spirits and considerably recruited in numbers. Now that my hand is in I will write you soon, often and fully.

Truly yours, LONG GRABS.

The Confederate Court and the Egypt Mine.—A term of the Confederate States District Court was held at Goldsboro' last week, his Honor Judge Biggs, presiding. We learn that debtors to alien enemies, whose debts have been sequestrated, are making large payments, in order to avail themselves of the privilege granted by Congress of discharging government dues in four per cent. certificates.

The only case before the court of public importance, related to the position of the valuable property on Deep river known as Egypt, including the mine, for the past two years leased to Messrs. Mallett & Browne, whose term will expire on the 1st of January next. These gentlemen applied for a renewal of their lease, but the application was resisted by the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company, who moved the court to decree a sale of the interest of alien enemies or else a lease of the property at public auction. The court, after hearing the argument of counsel, (Messrs. Dortch & Fowle for the lessees, and Bragg and Battle for the Lockville Mining Company,) and after mature deliberation, declined to order a sale on account of alleged complications in the title, but instructed the receiver, John Manning, jr., to advertise for proposals for a two years' lease from the first day of January next. His Honor stated that in coming to this conclusion, he was actuated entirely by the desire to secure the greatest possible production of coal for the benefit of the government and the people, while at the same time obtaining a reasonable rent for the use of the property.

Another term of the District Court is held this week at Concord.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

Rumors.—A report is prevalent in this city, that the yankees have burnt Plymouth and evacuated the place. Persons who are reported to have had conversations with the enemy, say their object in visiting Plymouth was to destroy the Albemarle, and thus relieve for other duty the fleet below that had been stationed there to watch our Iron-clad. Another report is, that Grant intends establishing his Headquarters at Norfolk with a view to extensive operations in the counties of Eastern North Carolina. We give the reports as we heard them, without knowing anything as to their truthfulness. We are inclined to credit the report of the burning and evacuation of Plymouth; and as to Grant's movements, we are content to leave them to the watchful care of Gen. Lee.—*Raleigh Confederate, 9th.*

Flag of Truce.—The steamer Beauregard, by appointment, left here with a flag of truce yesterday forenoon, and, proceeding down the river, met the Federal steamer Island City, at the lower end of Elba Island. The object of the meeting was to arrange preliminaries for the contemplated exchange of sick and convalescent prisoners. Maj. Bennet invited our officers on board his vessel, when an hour or more was consumed with the primary object of the truce. The conference is understood to have been mutually satisfactory, and Sunday next is appointed for another and final meeting, immediately after which the business of exchange will commence. The yankee officers were exceedingly polite and courteous, and the intermingling of parties on both sides was free and unrestrained, forming a rather pleasant episode to the bloody history we are making.

Our boat took down quite a number of boxes containing tobacco, clothing, provisions, &c., &c., for our officers, now prisoners of war at Fort Pulaski, and the Island City was literally loaded down with freight for the Yankee prisoners at Camp Lawton and elsewhere. It consists chiefly of blankets, shoes and clothing of all kinds; and, judging from what we have seen, it will no doubt be received with rejoicing.

The proposition immediately under consideration confines the exchange to the sick and convalescent, together with such prisoners as are now in the two departments, respectively; but it is believed that, when once inaugurated, it will be extended indefinitely and include all prisoners of war now in the hands of the two belligerents. The steamer which last reached Hilton Head from Fortress Monroe, reported twenty-five transports ready to sail South, and we were informed that the steamers Atlantic and Baltic were yesterday off Hilton Head and supposed to be loaded with prisoners, when the Island City left.

Our prisoners at Fort Pulaski are represented as in excellent health and buoyant with the hope of an early return to their country and friends.

Savannah Republican, 4th.

Another Brilliant Affair by Capt. Dickison.—Capt. Dickison's scouts reported that the enemy's cavalry (4th Mass., Maj. Keith,) about forty strong, had emerged from the cover of their gunboats at Magnolia, and marched to Middleburg, where they burned several buildings, and carried off two slaves. They then gathered about 100 head of cattle with which they started back in the direction of Magnolia. When near Peter's Pond, 10 miles from Magnolia, they were attacked by Dickison's heroic band. The engagement lasted about fifteen minutes, when the enemy finding himself in rather close and uncomfortable quarters attempted to pass our right wing. Capt. Dickison soon flanked them, when they made a stout resistance for about twenty minutes. They, however, had to yield before the superior prowess of our invincible and unconquerable heroes, and soon started helter skelter in the direction of Magnolia. Out of the 40, 12 were killed, and 22 captured, including 1 commissioned officer. 9 of those who fell into our hands were wounded. Night coming on, it was impossible for our men to find the few who escaped in consequence of their having secreted themselves in a dense hammock near the scene of action. In addition to prisoners we captured 25 horses and equipments, arms, &c. This party is represented to have been the finest mounted cavalry ever seen in Florida.

Lake City Columbian, 2d inst.

Casualties in Co. A, 5th N. C. T., near Strasburg Oct 19.—Wounded: Sgts Daniel Albertina, breast slight; Jas Monk, left arm amputated; Privates David Ray, thigh, flesh; J W Atkinson, abdomen, mortal. Missing: Corp C C Carver, W A Mansfield, L Norris.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Nov'r 9.—New York and Philadelphia papers of the 7th have been received.

Sherman's headquarters, a correspondent of the Herald writes, were at Gaylesville, Ala., on the 27th ult. The army had been there 5 days, living on the country.

A telegram from Nashville, dated the 5th, says that on the 2d the rebel forces attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of Blue Water, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Two gunboats steamed down near the west side of Reynoldsburg Island from Johnsonville and engaged a rebel battery of 24-pounder Parrotts. The gunboats were driven back badly damaged. At two o'clock the rebel batteries opposite, above and below Johnsonville, opened on the disabled gunboats. They responded until their ammunition was expended, and were then blown up. The crews are at Johnsonville this morning. Another Nashville telegram of the same date says: "Yesterday at daylight the gunboat Undine, captured four days ago by the rebels, came through the Shute at Reynoldsburg Island and landed rebel troops, who then fired her and left at 8 o'clock. Intelligence from below Florence states that a large part of Hood's army are still south of the river, assisting on the country. The river is rising, and is 5 feet deep on the shoals. The Herald estimates that Sherman will return to Atlanta to inaugurate an offensive campaign from that point, leaving the fourth corps to operate against Hood.

Gen. Beast Butler has issued an order, stating that by order of the President he has assumed command of the troops detailed for duty in New York, to preserve the peace of the United States, protect public property, prevent incursions into our borders and insure calm and quiet.

The steamers Lucy and Anna, each laden with cotton and tobacco, were captured off Wilmington last week.

The Yankee Election.—PETERSBURG, Nov'r 9.—Yankee videttes report that Warren's corps voted overwhelmingly on Tuesday for McClellan, and that the army is thought to have voted the same way. They also say that the city of New York has given 40,000 majority for McClellan; that Kentucky has gone for him by an immense vote; and that the Lincoln officers in the army are very uneasy.

Yankee Reports of the Capture of the Florida.—RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—The yankee pickets to-day state that a telegram has been received at headqr's announcing the capture of the Florida off the coast of San Salvador.

Congressional.—RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—In the Senate the subject of detailing [paying] troops was incidentally discussed, and a purpose evinced to adopt at an early day, a bill to secure prompt payment in future. In the House Mr. Foote submitted a resolution that the recommendation in the President's Message, for detailing Editors and their necessary employees, publishing newspapers, is one which the House can by no means approve. He declared that without the freedom of the Press there could be no freedom of the people. The Press was recognized in all countries as the bulwark of public liberty. The destruction of its independence would reduce us to the most degrading servility the world ever saw. The army would not be strengthened, but force and tyranny would be inaugurated. He was no friend with the Press, and sought not even its favor; he was governed solely by public considerations in the resolutions submitted. Mr. Barksdale defended the President, and denied that he desired to trammel the press. Here, under the very shadow of his office, the press is as free as air. He moved the reference of the resolution to the military committee. The motion was agreed to and the House went into secret session.

Railroad Accident.—The train which left this place at 3 p. m., yesterday for Danville, ran off the track about three miles from town, by which accident a Mrs. Palmer, of Richmond, had her leg broken, rendering amputation necessary, and about twenty other persons were slightly injured, among whom is Brig. Gen. Bankhead, of Mississippi. Three cars and a considerable quantity of freight were smashed into a perfect wreck—the accident occurring on an embankment, which caused the cars to overturn, rendering the escape of those on board almost miraculous.—*Greensboro' Citizen, 9th.*

How they dread Forrest.—A yankee officer was asked by a lady of Oxford, Miss, why Gen. Grierson, with his largely superior numbers of cavalry, did not attack Gen. Forrest. He said: "Madam, our entire force of 7,000 cavalry would not fight one of Forrest's brigades unless our infantry were there to support them. No one of our brigades would fight one of his regiments, and no company would charge a pair of Forrest's old boots if they were lying in the road."

Col. Martin.—Col. Wm. J. Martin of the 11th regiment is recovering from his wounds. He is in a hospital at Richmond at present, but hopes to be removed to his home in a few weeks.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

Caution.—A contemporary, remarking upon the number of escaped yankee prisoners who have lately been prowling about the country, says that many fires in various parts of the Confederacy have been attributed to them. In this view, as well as in that of patriotism, it is the interest and duty of all persons to arrest these escaped prisoners.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, 28th ult., by Amos N. Hall, Esq., REDDEN FAIRCLOTH, Esq. to Miss MARGARET A. WILLIAMS, daughter of William Williams.

DIED,

In this town, last evening, JAMES MITCHELL, son of the late John D. and Sarah Collais, aged 5 years and 10 months.

Killed, while leading the 31st and 5th Missouri Reg'ts in the assault on Allatoona, Ga., on the 10th Oct. last, Major OWEN WADDELL, son of Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., of Pittsboro', N. C., aged 32 years.

Before the war he had settled in Missouri, where he was rapidly rising in the legal profession. When the war broke out, joining a company *composed almost exclusively of native Northern Missourians*, he was elected a Lieutenant, and almost immediately entered into active service.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

It is with satisfaction that I welcome your presence at an earlier day than that usual for your session, and with confidence that I invoke the aid of your counsels at a time of such public exigency. The campaign which was commenced almost simultaneously with your session early in May last, and which was still in progress at your adjournment in the middle of June, has grown to its present gigantic proportions since your separation. It was then presumed on both sides that with an energy hereto unequalled. When we review the condition of our country at the inception of the operations of the present year, to the magnitude of the preparations made by the enemy, the number of his forces, the accumulation of his warlike supplies and the proclivity with which his vast resources have been lavished in the attempt to render success assure; when we contrast the numbers and means at our disposal for resistance, and when we contemplate the results of a struggle apparently so unequal, we cannot fail, while rendering the full meed of deserved praise to our generals and soldiers, to perceive that a Power higher than man has willed our deliverance, and gratefully to recognize the protection of a kind Providence in enabling us successfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the enemy for our subjugation.

At the beginning of the year the State of Texas was partially in possession of the enemy, and large portions of Louisiana and Arkansas lay apparently defenceless. Of the Federal soldiers who invaded Texas, none are known to remain except as prisoners of war. In Northwestern Louisiana a large and well appointed army, aided by a powerful fleet, was repeatedly defeated, and deemed itself fortunate in finally escaping with a loss of one third of its numbers, a large part of its military trains and many transports and gunboats. The enemy's occupation of that State is reduced to the narrow district commanded by the guns of his fleet. Arkansas has been recovered, with the exception of a few fortified posts, while our forces have penetrated into Central Missouri, affording to our oppressed brethren in that State an opportunity—of which many have availed themselves—of striking for liberation from the tyranny to which they have been subjected.

On the east of the Mississippi, in spite of some reverses, we have much cause for gratulation. The enemy hoped to effect during the present year, by concentration of forces, the conquest which he had previously failed to accomplish by more extended operations. Compelled, therefore, to withdraw or seriously to weaken the strength of the armies of occupation at different points, he has afforded us the opportunity of recovering possession of extensive districts of our territory. Nearly the whole of northern and western Mississippi, of northern Alabama, and of western Tennessee, are again in our possession; and all attempts to penetrate from the coast line into the interior of the Atlantic and Gulf States have been baffled. On the entire ocean and gulf coast of the Confederacy, the whole success of the enemy, with the enormous naval resources at his command, has been limited to the capture of the outer defences of Mobile Bay.

If we now turn to the results accomplished by the two great armies, so confidently relied on by the invaders as sufficient to secure the subversion of our Government and the subjection of our people to foreign domination, we have still greater cause for devout gratitude to Divine Power. In southwestern Virginia, successive armies which threatened the capture of Lynchburg and Saltville have been routed and driven out of the country, and a portion of eastern Tennessee reoccupied by our troops. In northern Virginia extensive districts formerly occupied by the enemy are now free from their presence. In the lower Valley, their General, rendered desperate by his inability to maintain a hostile occupation, has resorted to the infamous expedient of converting a fruitful land into a desert by burning its mills, granaries and homesteads, and destroying the food, standing crops, live stock and agricultural implements of peaceful non-combatants. The main army, after a series of defeats in which its losses have been enormous; after attempts by raiding parties to break up our railroad communications, which have resulted in the destruction of a large part of the cavalry engaged in the work; after constant repulse of repeated assaults on our defensive lines, is, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, but with, it is hoped, waning prospect of further progress in the design, still engaged in an effort commenced more than four months ago to capture the town of Petersburg.

The army of Gen. Sherman, although succeeding at the end of the summer in obtaining possession of Atlanta, has been unable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success. The same General who in February last marched a large army from Vicksburg to Meridian with no other result than being forced to march back again, was able, by the aid of greatly increased numbers, and after much delay, to force a passage from Chattanooga to Atlanta only to be for the second time compelled to withdraw on the line of his advance, without obtaining control of a single mile of territory beyond the narrow track of his march, and without gaining aught beyond the precarious possession of a few fortified points in which he is compelled to maintain heavy garrisons, and which are menaced with exception.

The lessons afforded by the history of this war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly during the war have formidable expeditions been directed by the enemy against points generally supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy. Some of these expeditions have, at immense cost, been successful; but in no instance have the prominent fruits been reaped. Again, in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end the war by the overthrow of our Government and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the influence of the former event upon our capacity for defence upon the courage and spirit of the people, and the stability of the Government. We may, in like manner, judge that if the campaign against Richmond has resulted in success instead of failure; if the valor of the army under the leadership of its accomplished commander had resisted in vain the overwhelming masses which were on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as great and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its Government, in the indomitable valor of its troops or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings, at some new legislative seat, for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. The truth so patent to us must ere long be forced upon the reluctant Northern mind. There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the enemy from the constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall discover, that no peace is attainable unless based upon the recognition of our indefeasible rights.

Before leaving this subject it is gratifying to assure you that the military supplies essentially requisite for public defence will be found, as heretofore, adequate to our needs; and that abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the farmer, and rendered abortive the inhuman attempt of the enemy to produce, by devastation, famine among the people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as might justly have been expected from their history, from the duties imposed by international law, and from the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences of a struggle which shakes only the Republican portion of the American continent; and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to ensure the prolongation of hostilities.

No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise dominion over another, asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence. No case can be recalled to my mind in which neutral powers have failed to set the example of recognizing the independence of a nation, when satisfied of the inability of its enemy to subvert its Government; and this, too, in cases where the previous relation between the contending parties had been confessedly that of mother country and dependent colony; not, as in our case, that of coequal States united by Federal compact. It has ever been considered the proper function and duty of neutral powers to perform the office of judging whether in point of fact the nation asserting dominion is able to make good its pretensions by force of arms, and if not, by recognition of the resisting party to discountenance the further continuance of the contest. And the reason why this duty is incumbent on neutral powers is plainly apparent, when we reflect that the pride and passion which blind the judgment of the parties to the conflict cause the continuance of active warfare, and consequent useless slaughter, long after the inevitable result has become apparent to all not engaged in the struggle. So long, therefore, as neutral nations fail by recognition of our independence to announce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our enemies as a fault encouragement to continue their efforts, and as an implied assurance that belief in ostensible stability of Republican institutions, resting on the actual political equality of all its citizens, and including the fulfilment of the task which has been so happily begun—that of Christianizing and improving the condition of the African, who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in our charge. Comparing the results of our experience with those of the experiments of others who have borne similar relation to the African race, the people of the several States of the Confederacy have abundant reason to be satisfied with the past, and to use the greatest circumspection in determining their course. These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition. If the recommendation above made, for the training of 40,000 negroes for the service indicated, shall meet your approval, it is certain that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, would form a most valuable reserve force in case of urgency than three fold their number suddenly pulled from field-labor, while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their places in the special service for which they are now employed.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The regular annual reports of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General are appended, and give ample information relative to the condition of the respective departments. They contain suggestions for legislative provisions required to remedy such defect as some existing laws have been disclosed by experience, but none of so general or important a character as to require that I should do more than recommend them to your favorable consideration.

RESOLUTIONS FOR PEACE.

The disposition of the enemy has referred to the arbitrament of arms, has been too often manifested, and is too well known to need new assurances. But while it is true that individuals and parties in the United States have indicated a desire for peace on the basis of [illegible] and by negotiation to stop the further sacrifice of human life, and to arrest the calamities which now afflict both countries, the authorities who control the government of our enemies have too often and too plainly expressed their resolution to make no peace except on terms of our unconditional submission and degradation, to leave us any hope of the cessation of hostilities until the delusion of their ability to conquer us is dispelled.

Among those who are already disposed for peace, many are situated by principle and by disapproval and abhorrence of the iniquitous warfare that their government is waging, while others are moved by the conviction that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to continue a struggle in which success is unattainable. Whenever there shall be on the part of our enemies a desire for peace, there will be no difficulty in finding means by which negotiations can be opened; but it is obvious that no agency can be called into action until this desire shall be mutual. When that contingency shall happen, the Government, to which is confided the treaty making power, can be at no loss for means adapted to accomplish so desirable an end.

In the hope that the day will soon be reached, when, under Divine favor, these States may be allowed to enter on their former peaceful pursuits, and to develope the abundant natural resources with which they are blessed, let us then resolutely continue to devote our united and unimpaired energies to the defence of our homes, our lives and our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

Richmond, Nov. 7th, 1864.

Bladen County Bonds.

THE undersigned will offer for sale, in Elizabethtown, on Saturday the 26th inst., sixty-three thousand ($63,000) dollars, in Bonds of the county of Bladen, bearing 6 per cent. interest and payably twelve months after date.

J W PURDIE.

Nov'r 10 84 4tpd

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend at the following places for the purpose of collecting the Confederate Tax to wit:

Liberty, on Monday December 5th, 1864;
Widow Cox's, Tuesday Dec 6th;
Franklinsville, Wednesday Dec 7th;
O. C Siler's, Thursday Dec 8th;
Josiah Cheek's, Friday Dec 9th;
Moffitt's Mills, Saturday Dec 10th;
Georgs Spencer's, Monday Dec 12th;
Bill Bronson's, Tuesday Dec 13th;
Lassiter's Mills Wednesday Dec 14th;
Temple Cranford's, Thursday Dec 15th;
B A Morgan's Friday Dec 16th;
Steam Mill, Saturday Dec 17th;
Nathan Spencer's, Monday Dec 19th;
Hiscoah Bush's, Tuesday Dec 20th;
Pennel Arnold's, Wednesday Dec 21st;
Hezekiah Dorsett's, Thursday Dec 22d;
Bush Hill, Friday Dec 23d;
New Market, Saturday Dec 24th;
New Salem, Monday Dec 26th;
Asheboro', Tuesday Dec 27th;
Byrd Thornburg's, Wednesday Dec 28th.

Persons who have not paid all their tithe of 1863 had better meet me and pay the money.

The Assessors will accompany me for the purpose of taking the list of those who have not listed. Distillers can give in the number of gallons distilled.

I have the people will meet me promptly and early and pay up their Taxes.

J B. TROY,
Collector Randolph county.

Nov'r 11. 84-4t

Tax in Kind—Cumberland County.

WE will meet the Farmers of Cumberland county at the following times and places to receive their lists of Corn, Short Corn, Irish Potatoes, Rice, Cured Fodder, Cured Hay, Buckwheat, Sugar, Molasses, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, and Cotton:

Cedar Creek District, at Tithe Depot, Dec 6th, 1864;
Rock's Creek do at Joseph Cade's, Dec 7th;
Flea Hill do at Mary's Garden, Dec 8th;
Silver Run do at David McNeill's, Dec 9th;
Black River do at the Shelter near Smith's Mills, Dec 10th;
Gray's Creek do at Bethel Church, Dec 12th;
Rockfish do at Rockfish Village Dec 14th;
Quewhiffle do at Mrs Jno A McKeithen's, 15th;
Seventy-first do at D C Monroe's, Dec 16th;
Carver's Creek do at Kingsbury, Dec 17th;
Fayetteville do at Market House, 19th & 20th

The Farmers are required to list the entire crop of the above named produce, whether gathered or not, including what may have been sold or consumed.

We hope every producer will attend promptly, and thereby save themselves and us much trouble.

G. H. BLOCKER,
J A JOHNSON,
Assessors 2d Tax Dist. N C.

Nov'r 9. 83 6t*3t

NOTICE.

THE Tithe Payers of Richmond county will please deliver all their Tithes of Wheat, Oats, Rye and Wool by the 20th day of Nov.

By order Capt James M. McGowan, Post Q M.

S W. WEBB, Co. Agent.

Nov'r 8. 83-4t

NOTICE.

WE will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the residence of the late Hon S H Christian, on Tuesday, 22d inst, all the interest of said deceased in the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road. Also, at the same time a quantity of sawed Lumber, lying near said road at Jas Bostick's Esq. Terms made known at day of sale.

O H DOCKERY,
E G L BARRINGER, } Adm'rs.

Montgomery county, Nov 7. 83-2tpd

Will be sold at Public Auction

on Monday of Court week, 21st day of November, for *Cash*, 9 Likely Negroes, as follows:

6 Likely young Negro men.
1 " " " Girl,
1 " Woman and Child. The woman is a good washer, Ironer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auct'r's & Com. Merch'ts, Raleigh N. C.

Nov'r 9. 83-5tpd

Non-Taxable Bonds.

500 Million Loan.—Sale Continued.

NUMEROUS applications having been made at the established price of $185 and interest, under circumstances that entitle them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale until further notice.

AUG. W. STEEL,
Ag't for sale of Confederate Bonds

Fayetteville, Oct. 22. 78-13m

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from their old stand on Water Street, to No. 7, MARKET STREET, where they expect to continue the

General Commission & Grocery Business.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders and consignments entrusted to our care.

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 16 78-3mpd

SALT FOR SALE.

A CONSIGNMENT of 600 Bushels good dry SALT at the lowest market price or less for the whole lot.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Nov 9. 83-2w

STRAYED,

ON the 16th ult., a light red COW, split on the left ear, injured in her left hip, heavy with calf, crumpled horns. A reward of $50 will be paid for her delivery at the Arsenal Gate to Mr Flin. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received.

November 9, 1864. 83-2pd

STRAYED,

A LARGE BRINDLE COW, white face, tail half white, probably has a calf. She came from near Red Banks, Robeson county. Any information will be liberally rewarded.

MARY B. GILCHRIST.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8 83-2tpd

Missing Member of Congress.—Mr. Joseph B. Heiskell, one of the Representatives from East Tennessee, was not in his place yesterday when the House was called to order; neither is it known to his colleagues or his constituents where he is. What is known is this: Some months ago, Mr Heiskell was seized upon at his own house in East Tennessee by a party of "Union" brigands, commanded by Federal officers. His hands were tied behind him, and then he was bound back to back with another Captain. In this condition he was carried 60 miles by railroad to Knoxville, of course standing up in the cars. At each station he and his fellow captive were pushed out on the platform to be a mark for the hoots and outrages of negroes and others. Arriving at Knoxville, he was marched through the streets, while the negroes of the town were invited to hoot and jeer him. Here it was intimated to him that he should be put on his trial for "treason."

Mr. Heiskell has been an industrious and faithful Member of Congress; and has been specially desirous at all times to induce our Government to take a decided course on the subject of retaliation. There was now an opportunity to show how far he would go in assertion of the principle. Accordingly, whenever he could get pen and paper, and the means of communicating with people outside, he caused the following most earnest suggestion to be made to his colleagues: That the Confederate Government should be strongly urged, instantly on learning that he was put on trial for treason, to hang two Union prisoners—and *then* to give the enemy notice of the fact, and also notice that on hearing of any further proceeding upon that trial, they would hang two more; and that if he were convicted on such a charge they would hang a large number. Mr. Heiskell added that he was aware of the mortal risk to himself in entering upon such a course; but so impressed was he with the vital necessity of it that he would take the risk. Shortly after that letter was written, Mr. Heiskell was removed secretly from Knoxville. His lawyer, who is also his brother in law, was not informed whither he was sent, but was told that he would never see him again until the day of trial. Where, or when, this trial is to take place, has not been made known.

Such is the present condition of this affair. The facts we have mentioned either have been, or will immediately be, brought under the notice of this Government and of the Congress in an authentic form.—*Richmond Examiner.*

DIED.

In this county, morning of 6th inst., after a long illness, Mr. NEILL McARTHUR, Sen. He was a good man, and was for many years an Elder in Big Rockfish Presbyterian Church.—*Com.*

In Halifax, N. C., on Saturday Nov. 4th 1864, THEODORE BRYANT, son of Rev. T. B. and S. I Kingsbury, aged two months and seventeen days.

PUBLIC ADDRESS.

COL ANDREW H H DAWSON, under the auspices of the Cumberland Hospital Association, will deliver a public Address upon "NATIONAL HONOR" at the Fayetteville Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th inst. at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets of admission $2 00, to be had at the door.

The proceeds will be applied to the relief of the Kentucky Soldiers in the Confederate Army of the South.

Nov'r 14.

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

Pine Land and Hickory Buggy,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY the 23d instant, will be sold in front of my Store, 50 Acres of Pine Timbered LAND, about half mile from Rail Road, at Spout Spring—on this Land is a quantity of excellent Lightwood.

At same time, 1 Hickory BUGGY, nearly new.

Nov 14. 84 2t

Salt and Cotton Cards at Auction.

ON Thursday next the 16th inst., will be sold at Auction,

20 Sacks Salt;
12 Pre Cotton Cards.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Nov'r 12. 1t

NOTICE.

WILL be rented at Public Auction at the Market House on Thursday the 24th inst., that very desirable RESIDENCE at the corner of Russell and Dick streets, belonging to the Estate of John Mallins, dec'd, with large lot and garden adjoining, and necessary outhouses. To be rented for twelve months, and possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be rented for twelve months from the first of January next, the Liberty Point House. This is a large house, provided with room sufficient for a boarding house, or several families.

Terms made known at renting. For further information address

JOHN H. COOK.

Nov'r 14. 84-r

President and Directors' Office,

LAURINBURG, N. C., Nov 7, 1864.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, will be held in the Town of Lincolnton on Wednesday, 30th November 1864.

84tno JAMES I McCALLUM, Sec'y.

$800 Reward.

DANIEL NORTON, who was been confined in prison over two years, broke out of the Jail of Richmond county on the night of the 7th ult., and has made his escape. Said Norton is about 45 or 50 years of age; dark hair and dark whiskers and moustache; had on when he left a suit of gray jeans; shoes mended, with leather strings; looks very tender and bleached from his long confinement: is about 5 feet 10 inches high; was in jail upon a charge of the murder of Angus Campbell. I will give $500 for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail so I can get him.

I will give $100 reward for W. Turner Fry, who broke jail at the same time. He calls himself sometimes W. T. Harris, also W. T. Evans. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; dark hair; scar on his right leg just above his ankle; had on when he left a cap bound with red; was in Jail for horse stealing.

JOHN A. LONG,
Sheriff of Richmond county.

Nov'r 8. 84 6t

Bank of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of six per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of one third—said Dividend payable to the Stockholders on the 20th instant, at the principal Bank. Branches and Agencies.

The Dividends of Tarboro', Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Nov'r 10 84-3t

LOST,

BETWEEN Shoe-Heel Depot, W. C. & R. R. R., and my Soap Factory, on the 1st day of the present month, a Pocket Book containing the following notes, to-wit: One note on E. B Patterson payable to W. P. McDonald, dated some time in June or July last, for $2010; one note on H Middleton for $600 with a credit of $250, dated Sept'r '63; one certificate for a Confederate 4 per cent bond $100, H. B Hammond, Wadesboro' N. C, Depositary, date and number not recollected. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for any of said notes, and the parties making them will not pay them to any person save myself. And notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a duplicate of the above mentioned certificate.

J. B. ASKEW.

Rockingham, Nov. 7. 84-2tpd

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN about 26 miles from Fayetteville on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, on the 8th of November, a medium sized BAY HORSE, blind in the left eye, with short thin mane, and aged about 10 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to

J. A. GILLIS,
At Fayetteville Arsenal.

Nov'r 11. 84-2tpd

An Official Report from Gen. Forrest.—The following is Gen. Forrest's account of the hard-some success which preceded his last great victory reported by telegraph:—

PARIS, TENN., Oct 31.—*Lieut. Gen R Taylor:*—My batteries on the Tennessee river have engaged the enemy all day with great success. Two gunboats and two transports were destroyed in attempting to pass. One gunboat and two transports are now in my possession, ready for use, unhurt. The other gunboat and transport floated down the river in a disabled condition and both will be either destroyed or captured, as my troops are still in pursuit.

N. B FORREST, Maj Gen.

The North Side.—The calm continues on this side of the James, no offensive movement of any kind having taken place for several days. A large fleet of gunboats and iron clads are reported to be in the river below Dutch Gap. If they are waiting to get through Butler's canal, it will be some time before they assail Chaffin's and Drewry's Bluffs.—*Richmond Sentinel, 9th.*

Good News from Missouri.—Southern news of as late date as the 24th of October has been received from Gen Price. As we have heretofore predicted, the news of his defeat was all a lie, and his march southward was premeditated. His army is around Carthage, preparing to go into winter quarters. He has recruited, armed and equipped fifteen thousand men; he has whipped the enemy in every engagement; saved nearly all his captured army stores, and his army is in splendid spirits and daily increasing. Northern papers state that Gens. Rosecrans and A. J. Smith had arrived at St. Louis, which shows that they are not in pursuit of Price.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From Georgia.—It was reported yesterday that Gen. Hood had captured Franklin and Columbia. The news was from a Captain of his army, who had just returned from North Alabama. No other particulars were received. Columbia is thirty-five miles from Nashville.—*Mason Tel., 7th.*

Everything appears to be quiet about Atlanta. Three prisoners were captured by our scouts the other day near the city. The prisoners report that the garrison has been largely reinforced recently, and that trains are coming through from Chattanooga.—*Ib*

We learn that Sherman has retured to Atlanta with four corps, which, with the garrison left at that point, make a total of five corps in and about the city. Fresh levies have recently been sent to Middle Tennessee, swelling the Yankee force to forty thousand, which enables Sherman to leave Thomas in charge. If these reports be true, we may expect an early advance upon Augusta or Macon.

Our army did not take Decatur. After a demonstration in force, it passed below that point and our information this morning places Gen. Hood's Headquarters at Tuscumbia.—*Mont. Mail.*

Yankee Reports of Hood's Movements.—The New York Tribune of the 5th has a report that Hood's army crossed the Tennessee under the pressure of his soldiers, who threatened to desert unless led towards the fertile fields of Tennessee.

A Washington telegram of the 7th says: A letter from an officer at Chattanooga, dated the 1st, says Hood and a large portion of his army have crossed the Tennessee river at Florence, for the purpose of invading Middle Tennessee. Gress's brigade passed here to-day on the road to Athens to head him off. Sherman is pursuing. Gross flanking. A large amount of government stores, and considerable artillery were captured by the rebels at Johnsonville.

The Reported Capture of the Florida.—The New York Times of the 8th has a telegram from Boston announcing the arrival at that port of the Kearsarge, from St. Thomas, with the Surgeon and eight of the crew of the Florida, captured by the steamer Wachusett, in the bay of San Salvador, Oct. 7th. 58 of the crew and 12 officers of the Florida were captured without the loss of a man.

Another Speech by Sec'y Seward.—The New York Times of the 8th contains the report of Seward's speech at Auburn on Monday. He says the war must continue until we or the enemy give up the conflict. He wants no armistice, no cessation of hostilities, no negotiation with Rebels in arms. He characterizes the Democrats as a pusillanimous, factious minority of the North.

Our Exchanged Prisoners.—We are pleased to see the spirit with which our people are looking after the comfort and welfare of the brave men soon to be returned to our shores. The ladies have taken the matter in hand, and seem determined to devote every spare bed and blanket in the city to the weary limbs of those unfortunate patriots.—*Savannah Republican.*

Secessionist to be Hung by order of B. F. Butler.—A recently arrived blockade runner brings the story that Bill Jones, the former well known fishmonger and politician, is to be hung at Butler's headquarters next Friday. Jones ran off from this city some months ago to avoid conscription. The story is that, on reaching Norfolk he was pointed out to the Yankee authorities as one of the men who raised the first secession flag in Virginia, and who, with others, threatened to mob certain Union members of the Virginia Convention. He was arrested and after some kind of trial, was sentenced to be hung, which sentence is to be carried out in presence of the army of the James next Friday.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Second Class Home Guards Called Out.—Gov. Vance has called upon the Second Class to relieve the First class. The men of the First Class will get home in a few days.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Moran, Mr. STACEY VANAMRINGE to Miss FANNIE, daughter of S. D. Wallace, Esq, all of that place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 14.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The only changes are: Rye $20 to $22; Oats $11; Brandy $50 to $55; Sweet Potatoes $3 to $8; Super Flour $280, Family $240; Corn $18 to $19.

WANTED,

60,000 SHINGLES;
1,000 lbs Tallow;
1,000 lbs Beeswax;
1,000 yds Country Homespun;
500 yds Woolen Jeans.

For which I will pay the full market price or exchange Cotton Yarn, Shirting or Salt.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Nov'r 14. 84-14tpd

Presbyterian copy 2 weeks.

SALT.

100 SACKS DRY SALT, for sale by

S T. HAWLEY & SON.

Nov'r 14 84 2tpd

$100 REWARD.

ON the night of the 7th inst., was stolen from my stable, near Rockingham, a LIGHT GRAY COLT, 3 years old next Spring, about 15½ hands high, rather slim built, with dark mane, tail and legs, bears the mark of the collar on the right shoulder and had when taken part of a shoe on the right fore foot. The Colt was no doubt taken by the notorious Fry who broke Jail in Rockingham, on the night above mentioned. I will give the above reward for the Colt, or any information by which I can get him and one hundred dollars more for the apprehension of the rogue.

GEO. NORTHAM.

Rockingham, Nov'r 10. 84-2tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The document which we publish to-day is one of those striking State papers of which so many have emanated from the President of the Confederacy—elegant in style, powerful in its presentation of the position of the Confederacy and its relation to the United States and other foreign but so-called neutral nations. Upon some other points it makes recommendations from which we utterly dissent; but in relation to these it is everything that a man true to his country and its cause could wish, and cannot fail to elicit the admiration of Europe, which has so often been expressed in regard to his previous Messages.

Its view of "the situation," and of the results of this gigantic campaign, now near its close, showing an everywhere baffled enemy, and the recovery by us of so much of the territory formerly lost, is in the highest degree encouraging, since no one can doubt or deny the faithfulness of the picture. Well does the President look through the army up to the army's God for the Power that has willed our deliverance from the vast multitudes that have been brought against us, and whose inhumanity has doubtless called forth the Divine vengeance. "In no instance have the promised fruits been reached," the Confederacy remains "as erect and defiant as ever."

Our foreign relations are sketched with equal power, reminding us, in a few brief paragraphs, of the overwhelming exposition of the wrongs inflicted upon us, by European powers, and their failure to award our just rights, which the President made in his celebrated Message of December 1863. To their refusal to recognize our independence, after admitting that it was not in the power of the United States to prevent its attainment, is ascribed the continuance of the war, and the consequent carnage and devastation. The Confederacy has been made an exception to the common principle heretofore governing the enlightened nations of Europe, whether from fear of the United States or other reasons they only know, but the results have been terrible, and upon them the moral responsibility is justly laid.

The financial expose is highly satisfactory. While we see that the yankee debt is upwards of two thousand millions, ours is only a little more than half that amount; and whilst theirs is increasing at the rate of from sixty to seventy millions of dollars per month, ours is increasing only sixteen millions per month. The difference is, we suppose, that the people of the Confederacy willingly submit to taxation to pay part of the expenses of the war, whilst the yankee Congress and Administration dares not to levy such an amount of taxes as would bear any considerable proportion to their expenses.

We come now to points of the Message to which we cannot assent. First, that power shall be lodged in the military authorities to detail from conscription, instead of having exemptions, as now, fixed by law. The present system is doubtless liable to objection; but this would open the door to innumerable and unbearable evils—would lead to tyrannous acts of the authorities, and to favoritism, or supposed favoritism, producing far more complaint and disaffection than have arisen or can arise from any class legislation. The newspapers generally treat the recommended change in their case as leveled against the Press, and denounce it as an infringement on the liberty of the Press. This is a view which we care not to discuss, except simply to remark, that we think there are but few papers which would condescend to apply for or accept a detail from any military authority. The result would consequently be, that nearly every newspaper, and certainly all which are animated by a proper self-respect, would be at once discontinued. This might or might not be an evil, under present circumstances. Of that it is not for us to judge. It is for Congress to decide whether the newspapers are of more importance to the public than would be the services of newspaper men in the field. If so, exempt them as now. If not, conscribe them. No "liberty of the Press" would be invaded by the conscription of editors and printers like other people. But, however free the press might be under the proposed system of details, nobody would believe it free, and all its power for good would be gone.

We are glad to see the recommendation to dispense with the requirement that cavalrymen shall furnish their own horses. This has been a great hardship to them.

The second point upon which we dissent from the President is one which has already caused far more discussion than has been either public or useful, and upon which debate has already begun in Congress We mean the employment of slaves as armed soldiers. The President is opposed to this, it is true, at present; and so far, well. But he favors the purchase of a large number of them by the government, their employment as cooks, &c. &c., with a provision for their eventual emancipation as a reward for faithful service. These propositions seem to us fraught with serious evils. To the slaves themselves, nothing could be more unfavorable than their being made public property, whereby all the ties of individual association and affection which so generally exist between master and servant would be broken. The negro would belong to nobody, and would have nobody to look to for the numberless acts of kindness which he has been accustomed to receive at the hands of master and mistress. He would sicken and die, or desert under a tithe of the discipline to which he would cheerfully submit from "the old folks at home." And the consequence would be, that there would be but few of them left to receive the proposed *reward* for fidelity. But how can Southern men and slaveholders, consistently with their oft expressed opinions, regard manumission as a *reward*? We tell the world, what all experience justifies us in telling it, that the slave is far happier and better cared for, of better health and longer life, as a slave than as a freedman. This is our own experience, and it is that of the yankees, as the squalid poverty and early decay of the negroes at the North, and the terrible mortality among those who have been enticed or forced into freedom by the yankees during the present war, abundantly testify. Yet the President proposes to offer them this freedom as a reward! freedom to sicken and die without care or kindness; freedom to starve; freedom to become the outcasts of a cold world which has no interest in their welfare, and is not tempted by their idleness, and vice the result of idleness, to stretch out a helping hand to them.

Besides these views, it may well be questioned whether the Constitution allows the Confederate government to make such purchases of slaves, and especially whether it allows that government to emancipate them, or any one of them.

We do not propose further to discuss this subject, and very heartily wish that the tone of remark in which it has already been discussed in some of the newspapers could be put a stop to by their own sense of propriety and policy.

The closing remarks of the President about negotiations for peace are all that could be desired, in admirable taste and expressing the only patriotic views.

THE NEWS.—Lincoln appears to have been re-elected, but the prohibition to transmit news in regard to the election is a suspicious circumstance, implying a doubt at Washington, and a determination to have him elected, by fair means or foul. The closeness of the vote in New York, where Lincoln's organ claims a majority of only 3000 in a vote of probably more than half a million, is a good sign. A strong anti-Lincoln party out of power will be better for us than the election of McClellan. The Congressional election in New York seems to have resulted strangely, considering the closeness of the Presidential vote.

The capture of the Confederate ship Florida in a neutral port is a great outrage, perpetrated, evidently, because Brazil is supposed to be incapable of effectually resenting it. Pity that the yankees have not ventured a like act in French or English port. But they know whom to insult—the feeble, not the strong.

Gold has jumped up largely in New York.

CONGRESS.—On the first day's session, of the N. C. members Messrs. Graham and Dortch were present in the Senate, and Messrs. J. T. Leach, Turner, Gilmer, Ramsey and Gaither in the House. Nothing of interest occurred in the Senate. In the House, Mr. Miles, of S. C., introduced a bill to abolish promotions in the army according to seniority, and hereafter to make them dependent alone upon merit; and a resolution of inquiry as to the policy of supplying cavalrymen with horses. Mr. Branford, of Ga., introduced a bill repealing all exemptions and details, and putting every white male between the ages of 18 and 45 in the army of the Confederate States.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Graham introduced a bill to make the 4 per cent certificates "receivable in payment of all taxes or Gov't dues accruing or falling due for 1864, except import or export duties". In the House, Mr. J. T. Leach introduced a bill to suppress "intemperance and its concomitant evils among the civil and military officers of the C. S." Mr. Miles, a bill authorizing consolidation of depleted regiments, companies, &c; and a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of requiring absent men of military age to return and serve or have their estates confiscated. Mr. Foote offered a series of resolutions in relation to the slavery feature of the President's Message, and spoke at length on the resolutions, and many other things.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, many resolutions of inquiry were adopted, as was a resolution declaring it sound policy to impress or hire, for just compensation, as many slaves as could be employed in the army in all positions *except* soldiers. In the House, Mr. Foote offered a resolution disapproving the President's recommendation of a system of details, so far as the press is concerned.

On Thursday, in the Senate, Mr. Sparrow introduced a bill to make the prices of necessaries of life fixed by the Commissioners as Gov't prices also the prices for all citizens; any one guilty of charging greater prices to be subject to fine of $5000 and one year's imprisonment. In the House, Mr. Chambers of Miss. spoke at length against placing negroes in the army.

The Senate did not sit on Friday or Saturday. The House was in secret session on Friday, and adjourned to Monday.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS: The splendid success of a campaign, or the fortunes of a battle, make the fame of a General, and a page for history, but the individual acts of heroism, of courage and fidelity, which often make the grand result, is a story told in the list of dead and wounded only. It is not generally known that the brilliant affair of Gen. Hampton recently near Petersburg, in which he took from the enemy twenty-five hundred beef cattle, and made a complete reconnoissance of his position, was mainly due to the enterprise and to dness of a young soldier from our town. We think the adventures of our young friend sufficiently interesting for publication, without committing any offence against his modesty. In a severe skirmish with the enemy, he was taken prisoner, and after being sharply interrogated by the yankee commander, was carried to City Point. After six days confinement he managed to effect his escape, and pass through the camp of the enemy without detection, bringing off with him a yankee soldier. Observing within the lines of the enemy a large herd of cattle, his appetite, and recollections of short rations, suggested a survey of the place, the strength of the guard &c.; and reconnoitering long enough to make an examination of the surrounding, he made his way into the Confederate camp, and offered his report to Gen. Barringer, commanding cavalry. This officer availed himself of the information, which resulted in the capture of the cattle, together with a large number of mules, wagons, &c., of which your readers are already familiar. A high position in the confidence of his commanding officer rewarded the faithful scout; but we think he is entitled to live praise and thanks at home for the same service, to say nothing of the unselfish patriotism which induced him to relinquish a safe and lucrative office in Fayetteville, to enter the army as a private soldier. The friends of this successful scout and clever fellow, especially those who had business with him in the Telegraph office, will always remember the accommodating disposition and cheerful face of WATERBURY; and be glad to welcome him back, and give him a warm reception, on the return of peace. A CHUM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MCRAE'S BRIGADE, A. N. V., Nov. 7.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS: As the Richmond papers in their accounts of the fight of the 27th ult. only make mention of Mahone's division or command, leaving the impression that his division only participated in the fight, I enclose an order from Maj. Gen. Heth, which tells who did the work:—

HEADQUARTERS HETH'S DIVISION, Nov. 2, 1864.
General Order, No. 13.

The Maj. Gen commanding takes the occasion to congratulate his Division and the other troops under his command at their success on the 27th ult.

Your gallant bearing and prompt compliance with orders prevented the enemy from gaining possession of the Southside Railroad. McRae's brigade, in the attack made under the immediate command of Maj General Mahone, added fresh laurels to those it has so nobly won on former fields. Davis's, Cooke's, Archer's and Walker's brigades were no less true to the enviable reputation they now enjoy among the many gallant brigades which now compose the Army of Northern Virginia.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. Heth,
R. H. FINNY, A. A. G.

Official: F. NASH, A. I. G.

We attended the entertainment of the Thespian Corps last night and were delighted with the exhibition.

The characters were well sustained; and the young *amateurs* gave high promise, and evinced no little histrionic talent.—*North Carolinian, 12th.*

We understand that the receipts were very large, and appropriated to the relief of the poor of Fayetteville.

Resignation of a State Senator.—The people of this county will read with regret the card of Eli W. Hall, Esq., announcing his resignation of the position he has held for many years as Senator from this county in the General Assembly of North Carolina. This regret will be much more painful by a knowledge of the cause of his resignation. We trust that rest and relaxation may restore Mr. Hall's health, and with it the tone of his throat and the full use of his voice.—*Wilmington Journal.*

From Eastern North Carolina.—We understand that our troops evacuated the town of Washington on Wednesday last, and it was occupied by the enemy perhaps on the same day. No advance in any other direction is apprehended at present. Our forces fell back from Plymouth to a point on the Roanoke river to watch the enemy's movements.
Raleigh Confederate, 12th.

From Western North Carolina.—A letter has been received here dated Asheville, N. C., Nov. 7th, which says:

"Kirk, with three hundred men, was at Big Creek, in Tennessee, just below the Warm Springs. Col. Palmer has sent a force to entrap him."
Salisbury Watchman, 12th.

Confederate Court.—The U. S. Court is in session at Concord. A true bill has been found against Thomas J Murphy of Buncombe, on an indictment for treason.—*Salisbury Watchman, 12th.*

Another alleged Spy.—A. R. Casavan, a citizen of North Carolina, was committed to the Castle yesterday by the Provost Marshal, having been forwarded by the Colonel commanding the post at Raleigh, to be tried as a spy and for treason.
Richmond Examiner, 12th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The New York Herald of the 9th (day after the election) editorially announces the re-election of Lincoln. The Baltimore American of the evening of the 9th has a telegram from New York that the Tribune claims that all the New England States, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas have voted for Lincoln, giving him a majority of 190 electoral votes. The World concedes Lincoln's election, but claims New York, Kentucky, New Jersey and Missouri for McClellan. The Tribune ciphers out Lincoln's majority in New York as only 3,000. New York elects to Congress 22 Lincolnites and 9 Democrats. The Herald says Fernando Wood is beaten and James Brooks has but 125 majority.

The Florida was captured in the harbor of Bahia by surprise early in the morning when a number of her officers and crew were ashore. The demand for surrender immediately was acceded to, when a hawser was made fast to her and she was towed out to sea. The Herald says that the capture will doubtless be denounced as a violation of the right of asylum in a neutral port, and may become the subject of international discussion; but justifies it.

LATER.—RICHMOND, Nov. 13.—The Herald of the 10th has been received; and Lincoln is certainly re-elected. The vote is close in New York and Pennsylvania. New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky have voted for McClellan.

The captain of the Argo, from New Orleans, reports a naval engagement off the North Carolina coast on last Tuesday between three federal war steamers and a rebel steamer, supposed to have been the Tallahassee. The rebel had long range guns, and was apparently crippled when he left.

The reports from Sheridan's army are that Early is evidently preparing for another offensive movement at New Market. Mosby is still among the federals at Winchester and Martinsburg, and has hanged 7 federals in retaliation for execution of a like number of Confederates.

It was reported, but not believed in military circles in Washington, that Sherman had destroyed the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, burned Atlanta, and at the head of four corps was marching on Charleston.

The Wachusett [which captured the Florida] was chased from Bahia by two Brasilian steamers, which could not overtake her.

Gold on the 9th opened at 260, and closed at 257½.

Reports about the Yankee Election.—RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—It was reported this morning on good authority that the Washington authorities have forbidden the communication of any intelligence as to the result of the election either by telegraph, railroad, stages or otherwise. The officer on the lines below Richmond who has hitherto made exchanges of papers for the Richmond press says that on going out for the purpose this morning the yankee officer stated that he was forbidden to exchange; did not know how long the prohibition would last; believed that Lincoln was elected, but the returns very unreliable.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—Hampton's scouts captured 26 yankees two or three nights since near the James and have brought in 23. The others escaped. All is quiet along the lines.

The enemy's pickets yesterday said their officers had taken from them papers of the 10th, and no exchange could be made.

The Exchange of Prisoners at the South.—SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—About 2000 of our prisoners were received last night, and 1200 more come to-morrow and next day. The men generally look well and are in fine spirits. Many are ready to go to the front without furloughs.

From Richmond.—The quiet which succeeded the battles of the 27th of Oct. remains unbroken on the lines below Richmond. Our batteries continue, with only brief intervals, to shell, day and night, that unfortunate portion of the yankee army whose fate it is to labor on Butler's Dutch Gap Canal. It is difficult to get any trustworthy information as to the progress this work has made towards completion. The yankees say it will be done by Christmas.
Rich'd Dispatch, 12th.

There is a report, apparently somewhat authenticated, that thirty iron-clads, with a number of torpedo boats and transports, have lately arrived at City Point. Many intelligent officers are convinced that there will soon be a great battle on the whole line below Richmond.—*Examiner, 11th.*

From the Valley.—Passengers by last night's train bring the intelligence that Sheridan's force has been considerably diminished by the sending off of troops in the direction of Washington city. Some of his cavalry have likewise disappeared.

Mosby is reported to have made a descent on another wagon train, on the road from Martinsburg to Winchester, burned a number of wagons and carried off safely some horses and mules.

The yankee depredations in the Luray Valley were very severe, an immense quantity of grain having been destroyed; but there is now no yankee force in that vicinity.—*Richmond Dispatch, 12th.*

The enemy are busily engaged in repairing the road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester; and, on Wednesday last, had removed the iron from the Manassas road as low down as Gainesville, within 8 miles of the junction with the Orange and Alexandria road.—*Sentinel, 12th.*

Hood's Army.—Dispatches received from Gen'l Hood as late as to the 6th inst., contain no mention whatever of the alleged fight at Decatur. General Beauregard is with the army of Hood, and will remain with it throughout the campaign.
Rich'd Sentinel.

From Missouri.—Late advices from Price state that a strong Confederate force had attacked a yankee detachment of troops at Mt. Pleasant and captured some 300 prisoners, with four pieces of artillery. The enemy fled towards Springfield, but were cut off and compelled to turn northward, towards Bolivar. They lost on the route nearly all their baggage and ammunition train, and left their dead and wounded strewn along the way.—*Rich. Dis. 12th.*

The Capture of the Florida.—The New York Herald of the 9th has the following particulars of this last Yankee outrage:—

The Florida arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult. Capt. Collins of the Wachusett, having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the Florida in port. Accordingly at about three o'clock the cables were slipped, and the Wachusett steered for the Florida, hitting her on the quarter, without doing her great injury.

Capt. Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the first lieutenant that "under the circumstances he surrendered." A hawser was now made fast, the chain slipped, and the Florida towed to sea. In the melee several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally, two guns from the Wachusett.

Capt. Morris and half the Florida's crew were ashore on liberty.

No lives were lost. The Florida was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men it was known being on shore, and the others just returned from liberty were asleep and half intoxicated.

The blow given the Florida by the Wachusett, carried away the mizenmast and mainyard, which fell on the awning, preventing any one from getting up from below.

So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the Wachusett's captain, that he sang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the same time calling for light.

Twelve officers and fifty eight of the crew of the Florida were captured.

The Yankee Election.—From the Herald of the 9th we learn that New York City polled 110,000 votes, giving McClellan 37,000 majority. The election was very quiet. Lincoln's majority in Massachusetts is thought to be 80,000. Delaware 1700. Ohio 35,000. Maryland about 5,000. Rhode Island 5,000. Michigan 15,000. Connecticut close. Vermont 30,000. The Pennsylvania returns show Lincoln gains over October, when the Democrats had 514 majority on the home vote. Hartford, New Haven, Detroit gave McClellan majorities. Chicago and Baltimore go for Lincoln, the latter by at least 11,000. New Jersey elects to Congress 3 Dems., 2 Lincolnites. Delaware a Lincolnite. Missouri the whole Democratic State ticket.

MR. TRENHOLM'S REPORT.

The great importance of the financial measures proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury induces us to occupy our Editorial columns chiefly with that part of his Report in which they are discussed, as follows:

The necessity of providing a speedy and efficient remedy for this condition of things is obvious. The bonds have to be sold for this currency; the taxes must be collected in it, and hence all the means of the Government for the purchase of supplies will consist of this medium. Admitting that the amount which may be raised from these sources is nominally equal to the estimated expenditures, there is yet no security against such a further decline in the value of the notes as will disappoint present calculations, and add enormously to the accumulation of the public debt. The time, therefore, seems to have arrived when Congress should take measures to restore and sustain the currency or make provision for its honorable redemption, and resort to the use of specie and bank notes. The adoption of the last alternative, it is feared, would produce great embarrassment in the community, and the impossibility of obtaining an adequate supply of specie and bank notes for the wants of the Government would create the necessity for a system of universal impressments, followed by incalculable suffering and distress.

That the Government must be supplied with sufficient means to carry on the war all are agreed. Our enemy offers us no terms short of unconditional surrender of life, liberty and property, and no choice is left us, even if we were disposed to hesitate, which we are not, but to continue the war. The adoption, therefore, of a permanent and efficient system of finance is indispensable to the full development and unconstrained use of our resources. The return to specie payments being for the present impracticable, the inquiry is, whether it is possible to restore and maintain the value of the Treasury notes as a currency. The accomplishment of this end is of such vast importance that it is, of all others, that to which the resources of the country should be devoted and applied. Were it possible to anticipate the productions of future years of peace, and convert them into money for immediate use, the expediency of resorting to such a measure could not be doubted. May not a near approach to it be made by devoting a portion of those future productions to the purpose of imparting to the Treasury notes a high and staple value? I submit that this may be done, and respectfully propose a plan for its accomplishment.

It is an act pledging the faith of the Government against the issue of Treasury notes beyond the amount authorized by the act of 17th February, '64; exempting the notes from taxation; providing for the application of 20 per cent. of the taxes annually to the reduction of that amount until peace be declared or the outstanding sum be reduced to $150,000,000; continuing the tax in kind after the war, and appropriating an ascertained proportion thereof annually to the redemption or payment of the circulation, until the whole shall be retired.

I propose that the redemption shall be made from the tithes of cotton, wheat and corn, at prices fixed by the act, namely: cotton at 50 cents per pound, wheat at $4 per bushel, and corn at $2 per bushel; that the notes be received after the war, from all persons liable to the tax in kind, in commutation of their tithes; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates in exchange for treasury notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest, secured and redeemable in the same manner and on the same terms as the notes themselves, free from taxation, and receivable after the war in payment of the tax in kind; and that all notes, received into the treasury for these certificates, be cancelled.

The effect of this measure would be that, at present prices, the entire population would be interested in exchanging their productions for treasury notes. They would constitute not only a safe currency, but a profitable investment, for in the ratio of $10 for $1, as compared with specie, the produce obtained in payment at the close of the war, would cost the following prices, viz: cotton 5 cents per pound, wheat 40 cents per bushel and corn twenty cents. These nominally low prices would not operate to the prejudice of the agriculturist, for his tax, being in kind, would neither be increased nor diminished by the price. It is true he would have a collateral interest in common with tax payers generally, (for of course all interests will be taxed,) in the redemption of the notes at a moderate rate. In this respect his interest would be protected by the prices stipulated by the act, which are not too low for a time of peace. But if they were, a full compensation would accrue to the tax payer in the immediate enhancement of the notes and consequent reduction of expenses. And the producer would find a complete indemnity in the sale of a bushel of corn now at $4, and the application of the money to the payment of a tax hereafter of two bushels.

In suggesting the three articles of cotton, wheat and corn, as a specific pledge for the redemption of the currency, no immunity from their full proportion of taxation is intended to be implied, in respect of other objects of the tax in kind, or any subjects of taxation whatsoever. These are only assigned to this particular office or function because of their peculiar adaptation thereto.

The following is an estimate of the resources to be thus applied, viz: Wheat 2,500,000 bushels, Indian corn, 20,000,000 bushels, and cotton, 200,000 bales. A tax of 10 per cent. would yield as follows:

Wheat, 2,500,000 bushels at $4	$10,000,000
Indian corn, 20,000,000 bushels at $2	40,000,000
Cotton, 200,000 bales, at $200 per bale	40,000,000
	$90,000,000

This amount applied annually would redeem the notes outstanding in four or five years. The credit due to this estimate may be inferred from the following summary of the crops of the Confederate States before the war, taken from the United States census of 1860:

[Here follows a table showing the production and value of the chief staples in the Confederate States, of which the aggregates are: 5,185,645 bales cotton, value $1,037,129,000; 42,989,291 bushels wheat, value $171,952,164; 417,600,804 bushels corn, value $835,201,608. Total value $2,044,282,572.]

The leading details of this plan or measure to reassure the public of the safety of the currency, and the redemption of it in full, will consist of the ratio in which the selected staples should be computed, and of the provision necessary to equalize the value of the postponed and preceding instalments. The combination of the staples as recommended in this report is 1-9 of wheat, 4-9 of corn, and 4-9 of cotton. The scheme recommended in another place for the purpose of harmonizing the value of the successive instalments, is the substitution of certificates, bearing interest, for the currency, set apart by the holders, in commutation of the tax, or to purchase the tithes. After the most careful investigation I am satisfied that the measure may be successfully reduced to practice.

Under the operation of this system a sure appreciation of the currency may confidently be expected. All will discern the advantage to arise from the acquisition of treasury notes at present prices, and even foreign capital may be expected to absorb a part, for, at the rate of $10 for $1 of specie, the cost of cotton would be reduced to 5 cents per pound. Confidence may be expected to return; for those who dread repudiation, and those who would regard the return to specie payments with equal alarm, would both be encouraged and assured. In imparting increased value and security to the treasury notes, greater reliance in the value of the funded debt would be inspired, for the expenditures would be reduced and the accumulation of debt be retarded.

The currency debt being provided for, the total remainder, to wit, the funded debt, would be as already stated, $738,340,090

And if to this sum be added the am't of bonds to be sold before the 1st January, which may be estimated at about	40,000,000
The total sum of interest-bearing debt on the 1st of January, 1865, will be	778,340,090

The value of real and personal property in the Confederate States in 1860, according to the U. S. census, taken at specie value, was $5,202,166,107

Notwithstanding the waste and desolation of the war, and the amount of property in the enemy's lines, the subjects of taxation under the act of 17th Feb., 1864, according to the returns made to the commissioners by the assessors, under the act of 19th Aug. 1861, is as follows, viz:

Property employed in agriculture:	
Specie value,	$2,900,758,777
Currency valued at $5 for $1	$14,503,793,890
Other property:	
Specie value; 1,450,379,379	
Currency valued at $7 for $1, 10,152,655,653	
Specie value,	$4,351,138,156
Currency value,	24,656,449,543

There is an element of our national wealth, taken singly, that exhibits in a striking view, the amplitude of our resources to meet our wants. I refer to the great staple of cotton. The net proceeds of one bale exported and sold in England at the present price is about $200 in gold; and at the rate of $10 in currency for $1 in gold, this is equal to $2000; and to four billions dollars for the two millions of bales estimated to be still in the country; a sum more than five times as great as the funded debt. The impossibility of realizing the full benefit of this resource under existing circumstances is admitted; but the statement exhibits the abundance of our means; and every effort should be made to apply this great element of wealth and power to the purpose of arresting the progress of depreciation, and retarding the accumulation of debt.

I propose an additional duty of 5 cents per pound on the exportation of cotton and tobacco and the duplication of the duties on imports; payment to be made in coupons of the 500,000,000 loan, sterling exchange and specie, as now provided by law. The price of cotton in Liverpool being about 60 cents per pound, the deduction of 5 cents for the tax would hardly have an appreciable effect upon its value in currency. The duty would fall chiefly on the foreign consumer, or be taken from the profits of the exporter; and an important financial advantage would be obtained at a moderate expense to the country. The increased duty on imports would be a small tax on this lucrative trade. If paid by the importer, it would be free from all objection; and if by the consumer his ability to bear it is abundantly proven by the high price paid for goods. These measures would enhance the value and enlarge the demand for the 500,000,000 loan.

The expenditures for the six months, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July 1865, with an improved currency, may be safely estimated at a maximum of $300,000,000; and for twelve months at $600,000,000. To this amount must be added for redemption of notes as proposed, the sum of $60,000,000
And for estimated amount of floating debt 114,000,000

$174,000,000

To meet these demands upon the Treasury, I propose the following scheme of taxation and loans, viz:

1. Taxation, including tax in kind	$360,000,000
2. Sale of bonds of the 500-million loan and certificates of indebtedness	409,000,000
3. Import and export dues and miscellaneous receipts	5,000,000
	$774,000,000

To raise the amount proposed by taxation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the act amending the act of 17th February 1864, as will leave the property and income tax in full operation, without the abatements now allowed, viz: Sec. 1, par. 1, of the amendatory act of 14th June, 1864, which provides that the value of the tax in kind shall be deducted from the *ad valorem* tax on agricultural property; and sec. 8, par. 2, of same act, which provides that the property tax shall be deducted from the income tax. By this change the desired amount of revenue will be secured, and the prominent inequalities of taxation, now the subject of complaint, will be redressed.

The tax in kind being ten per cent., and its value in currency $145,000,000, it follows that the productions taxed amounted in value to $1,455,000,000; and the assessed value of the property from which these productions are derived being $2,900,758,708, it is apparent that the gross income of $1,450,000,000 is equal to 50 per cent. of the assessed value of the property. Hence, an agricultural estate of the value of $100,000, subject to an *ad valorem* tax of $5,000, yielded a gross income of $50,000. The tithe of this income ($5,000) paid the property tax, and left undiminished $45,000 of income. This result was the consequence of valuing the property for taxation in specie, and the productions received in payment of the tax in currency. Had the property been valued in the medium in which the tax was payable, the assessment would have been at least $500,000, and the tax $25,000; or had the articles received in kind been valued, as the property was, in specie, the payment would not have exceeded $2,000, and $3,000 more of tax would have been received in currency.

The inequality of taxation that resulted is made conspicuous by a comparison with investments made in Gov't securities. The same sum of $100,000, in 8 per cent. bonds, yielding $8,000 per annum interest, paid $5,000 tax, and left a clear income of only $3,000. Capital invested in banking presents a contrast equally striking. One of the banks in Richmond, which is referred to as an example only, on a capital of $2,336,000, paid $424,400 taxes, the specie being assessed at eighteen times the value of 1860; and the amount distributed among the stockholders as income was $268,640. On $100,000 consequently, thus invested, the tax was $18,000, and the income $11,500. These inequalities give rise to grave complaints, whilst an amount of taxation equitably distributed would doubtless be cheerfully met.

The collection of a large sum in taxes is essential to the reform of the currency, and the country is in a condition the most favorable to bear the burden. The abundance of money, and high price of every species of property and supplies, would render the payment easy and free from embarrassment. The treasury will derive little aid from this source in the present year. The tax on the currency brought no revenue, operating only as a reduction of the circulation. The other taxes, with comparatively little exception, will be received in 4 per cent. bonds. The taxes upon property and income respectively, are, to some extent, nominal only; the *ad valorem* tax on property engaged in agriculture being discharged by the credit of the tax in kind, and the income tax on property diminished by the whole sum of the *ad valorem* tax. These abatements, and the payments in 4 per cent bonds, result in reducing the revenue from taxation (exclusive of the soldiers' tax) to about $360,000,000.

Computing the property of the country at the present estimated value, the following is the existing rate of taxation, viz:

Value of real and personal property in currency, rated at five to seven times the valuation of 1860,	25,656,419,541
Total amount of taxes, including the tax in kind, and the soldiers' tax.	287,000,000

which is at the rate of 1¼ per cent.

With this estimate of the resources of the Confederacy, the taxes proposed for the ensuing year cannot be deemed excessive. The sum of $866,000,000 reduced into specie at $40 for $1, is only $18,000,000; and this amount, applied to the values of 1860, viz: $4,351,138,157, is at the rate of less than one-half of one per cent. And if the calculation is made in currency, viz: $360,000,000, upon an assessment of $24,656,449,541, it would amount to 1½ per cent. And when it is remembered that with the payment of the taxes quarterly, a measure which I strongly recommend, less than one-fourth of the currency will suffice for the quarter's tax, and the amount collected in any one quarter will be restored to the circulation before another becomes payable, it is apparent that the resources of the country are ample to meet the proposed increase of taxes.

It may be objected that the several measures combined will unduly reduce the circulation, and expose the country to the evils of a declining and insufficient currency. The reply to this objection is, that the evils predicted are, to some extent, inseparable from the reduction of the currency and the improvement of its value. Any measures that are successful in effecting the desired reform must, of necessity, be followed by the trials that attend upon such a transition. If Congress does not interpose, and by some such measures as I have ventured to recommend, restore the currency, gradually, judiciously, and by means of voluntary action, it will assuredly rectify itself by some violent and disastrous convulsion.

The developments attending the execution of the currency act of February 17, 1864, reveal clearly that the great body of the circulation is held in moderate sums by persons of limited means, in all classes of the population. The deposits held by the banks, large as they are in the aggregate, proved to be the accumulations of individual depositors in all parts of the country. The reports of the depositaries appointed for funding the old notes show that soldiers, soldiers' families, and the poor generally, have been the heaviest sufferers by the tax on the currency and its depreciation. In view of the large stake of the poorer classes of society in the currency, the responsibility of fixing the value and establishing the security of the notes, assumes the gravity of a sacred duty. The soldier, and all who are forced to the immediate use of their money, are without the chance of redress for the loss they sustain by the depreciation, whereas the capitalist has it in his power to indemnify himself, and even reap a profit by investing in public bonds.

The measures proposed may be expected to correct this inequality, and give to those who claim our sympathy a mortgage upon our future supplies for bread at fair prices, and when the war is over the country will enjoy the satisfaction of having protected its defenders from want.

If the proposed reform should be followed by a general and large decline in prices, the result would be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction, except by those whose imprudent investments have contributed to the derangement we desire to correct. No improvement of the currency can be expected that will not be attended by an immediate decline of prices. It will, therefore, be idle to say that the reform of the currency is desired, if we are willing that existing prices should be continued, and to shrink from measures that will be attended by the results indicated, is to oppose the reform of the currency. The time for hesitation is past, and one of two alternatives must be adopted. Measures should be taken without delay, to revive confidence in the treasury notes and uphold their value, or a tax payable in specie and the notes of solvent banks be resorted to. In the most favorable light in which the notes can be regarded, the purchasing quality does not exceed one to seven or eight, as compared with specie; and the bonds are even lower in value, being sold at the rate of $103 in bonds for $1 in specie. To continue such exchanges, if, indeed, for any length of time it were possible, would be ruinous. But my conviction is, that it is impossible to persevere, and unless prompt and decided measures of reform are adopted, the progress of depreciation will be accelerated, and our embarrassments become insurmountable. I would therefore, earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of acting with dispatch, and by the adoption of vigorous and decided measures, restore the value of the currency and avert the calamity with which we are threatened.

To remove apprehensions of our ability to bear with convenience the increased taxation recommended, it will suffice to call attention to the amount of taxes paid this year.

The total amount of taxes is estimated at	$374,189,416
But from this sum must be deducted the credit given for the tax in kind and the income tax, viz:	193,707,845
Leaving as the amount of taxes actually paid	$345,401,169
To this amount must be added the tax on treasury notes of 33⅓ per cent. and as the 4 per cent. bonds have declined in value to $66.66 per $100, the tax, in effect, included the whole sum of issues, except in so far as the bonds were used at par in payment of taxes, viz:	
Total issue $797,792,000	
Less estimated amount of 4 per cent. bonds receivable in payment of taxes 89,000,000	
$708,792,000	
$708,792,000 at 33⅓ per cent.	236,264,000
Sum of taxation actually borne by the people in 1864	$581,665,169
Of this sum there was received in aid of the Treasury, viz:	
Tax in kind valued at	$145,827,421
Tax paid in currency	40,000,000
	$185,827,421

It is now proposed to raise $360,000,000, which will bring into the treasury an excess over last year of $174,472,579

$360,000,000

whilst the sum of taxation to be met by the people will be $121,685,169 less than last year.

I would respectfully recommend that all Government bonds and stocks, and loans of every description to the Government, be declared free from taxation, except upon the income derived therefrom; and that the income tax be at the same rate and subject to the same conditions as other income taxes. The policy of this measure is obvious. Under existing laws, except in the case of the five hundred million loan and the certificates of indebtedness, the income derived from Government securities is nearly all taken back in the form of taxation. One effect is to drive the bonds abroad and create a foreign debt that will be found oppressive on the return of peace, and another is to raise a preference for other investments over Government securities. Many investments yield a larger income than simple interest, and are capable of bearing the tax; but the interest on Government loans being limited, and not susceptible of augmentation, the tax of 5 per cent absorbs nearly the entire income. In the case of the 4 per cent. bonds the whole would be taken, and when it is remembered that this rate of interest is low, and that the loan was in a measure compulsory, this class of public creditors are particularly entitled to the consideration of Congress. Tender regard for the just claims of these who, confiding in the honor and good faith of the Government, responded to its calls for pecuniary aid, will be attended by no loss, since they who deal the most honorably with the creditor, invariably borrow on the best and most economical terms.

The tax also upon the banks deserves, in a particular manner, the careful consideration of Congress. It would be a conspicuous wrong to constrain these institutions to wind up their affairs, and a serious loss both to the public and the Government to deprive the country of the support to be drawn from the concentrated capital they possess. This, I think, must eventually be the effect of the present tax if continued, and I recommend a modification of the law, such, in my opinion, as will give the desired relief, and leave the revenue undiminished.

The following plan of taxation is proposed:

1. That a tax of ½ per cent. *ad valorem* tax be laid upon the sum of the capital and surplus profits, being the total property of the stockholders expressed in currency.

2. That deposits be free from taxation, as consisting of treasury notes only, a tax upon which reacts upon the Government.

3. That a tax of 2½ per cent be laid upon the notes of the bank, payable in specie and Treasury notes the former in the proportion that the specie held by the bank bears to the sum of the outstanding notes; *provided*, that all bill holders, presenting their notes at the bank and making affidavit that the notes were there, on the day of the passage of the act, the property of loyal citizens or aliens in amity with the Confederate States, shall be taxed 5 per cent. only, and in the same proportions as to specie and Treasury notes. And that it be made the duty of the bank to record the notes thus presented, with the names of the persons holding the same, and to collect and pay the tax, and to report to the proper officer for sequestration as in the hands of the enemy, all notes not presented for record and taxation under the provisions of the

THE RUINS OF WASHINGTON.

The Rev. John S. Long, of the North Carolina Conference, writes to the Christian Advocate the following account of the desolation of Washington by the yankees:—

Dear Bro. Pell:—I have been standing here in the midst of the wreck and devastation of the venerable old town, once the abode of earnest religious power, the seat of elegant society, and the home of generous hospitality. But alas, how the scene has changed. The stately private edifices have melted away, the churches with their sacred places have vanished, the family altars perpetuated through generations have crumbled into ashes, and rank luxuriant weeds are waving in the winds that blow from the solitary tides of the desolated Pamlico. In fulfillment of my promise made to you upon leaving Raleigh, and because I have seen no detailed account of these melancholy remains, I propose to give you a rough, charcoal sketch of them.

Let us then take our position here at the head of the bridge that once spanned the beautiful river. That bridge was not a very scientific or costly structure, but had stood so long that it had grown to be a kind of heirloom of the town. It had been from the beginning a most delightful promenade, as well as a most comfortable convenience. This was the last portion of the town that received the torch of the fleeing enemy. After they had sprinkled their spirits of turpentine in the most combustible districts, and had seen the flames wrapping their giant arms around all the centre and most beautiful section of the town, the Captain of the Louisiana, before firing his farewell shot, sent a boat's crew here and applied the torch to the bridge. His object was two-fold,—to destroy all communication with the south side of the river, and to lay in ruins all the western part of the town, where the latest and most elegant improvements had been made. His cruel plan only partially succeeded. The continuity and value of the bridge were destroyed, only the charred and irregular timbers remaining; but the doomed district survived the malice and the flames of the invaders.

Just opposite the position which we have chosen for our survey, on the eastern corner, loom up the steep sides of a fort, erected for the purpose of commanding and sweeping the approach by the river. A house once stood here; but what mattered a house or a home to the Yankee, when he wanted a place for his cannon. Just opposite this fort, on the western corner, once gleamed the bright windows of the residence of Mrs. Clark, a most intelligent and accomplished lady, and a member of our Church. But the brutal foe tore down her dwelling, desolated her fireside, and the noble woman is to-day a weary refugee, wrapped in widow's weeds, and waiting till her change comes. All that portion of the town lying west of this bridge street, which you remember runs north and south, remains pretty much as it was, with the exception of the destruction of the fences and the mutilation of houses by buffaloes, negroes and yankee soldiers. The reason why this district was not destroyed is, that it was partially occupied by families who never left the place, and was extensively owned by refugees who had relatives living in the adjacent country, and their combined efforts arrested the progress of the flames westward after the enemy had retired.

But now let us divert our attention from this unconsumed district, and look eastward. What a scene! The whole town, square after square and street after street, has been literally blotted out; and nothing but nodding chimneys and piles of unsightly rubbish remains of what was once so comely and so prosperous. It is true that a few isolated private dwellings still continue—the tall brick edifice erected by the Demills, and located at the intersection of bridge and second streets; the new and attractive residence of the Cashier of the Washington Bank; the old and stately building once the home of the Grimes family; and the neat and prepossessing premises of Mr. B. F. Havens. But even these, with the exception of the last only, have been stricken and rent by cannon shot, or otherwise greatly abused, and are standing to-day like solitary palm-trees in the midst of a desert. Leaving our position and walking eastward, we soon come upon what was once the commercial and mercantile part of the town; but alas! even the very landmarks have disappeared, and we can identify nothing without pausing to consider. First come the store and the dwelling of Mr. Labarbe, both of which were blown up to save the neighboring houses. Then come the beautiful stores erected by my father and Captain Tyler, only the grim walls of which are standing to mark the spot where they stood. Then we reach the corners formerly occupied as the place of residence and merchandise of Mr. James Hoyt, an old citizen and President of the Washington Bank; and not only have the store and dwelling been destroyed, but even the very shade and fruit trees have been leveled to the ground. And now we are in the very heart of the business section of the town, and where the flames of the despoiler raged the hottest and fiercest. There by the side of these deserted wharves rode the shipping of many a hopeful merchant, and were exchanged the imports and exports of many a day of toil. Here rumbled the wheels of commercial industry, thronged the busy crowds of buyers gathered from the neighboring counties, and flashed the gay bazaars with their costly fabrics purchased from the very demons who have laid the honor of this noble old town in the dust. But the white sails of commerce have vanished from the river, the shipping is all gone, the rambling wheels are silent, the busy throngs are all departed, and the thoughtful soldier leans upon his musket where once stood the monuments of mercantile and commercial power.

From the river northward to the country, the entire west centre of the town has been consumed, Mr. S. R. Fowle's property, the Washington Bank, and a few small brick buildings intervening, having been the only houses saved from the jaws of the conflagration. Commencing with the western boundary of east-centre, we come upon a contracted district about one or two squares in breadth, made up mostly of old and worthless buildings, and reaching to Market street, which still remains untouched, as if in mockery of the bright homesteads and radiant firesides which have fled forever. On the eastern verge of Market street, began the march of the last conflagration, which, sweeping forward towards the rising of the sun, finished the work of horrible disaster by laying in ruins all that portion of the town lying between the Masonic Lodge and the river, with the exception of Pungo Town, the small street lying back of it, and a few scattered houses possessing scarcely any value.

One of the most attractive features of Washington was its magnificent coronal of shade trees. I have seen some of the most finely ornamented and beautiful towns of this continent; but I have seen none that surpassed it in this respect, with the single exception of New Haven. The Oaks of Raleigh and the Elms of Newbern were very far inferior to the splendid trees, which for generations had been spreading out their vigorous boughs over the streets and habitations of Washington. The citizens took a generous pride in the glory of their trees. They had not been planted here and there, as if particular families wished to monopolize the shade credit; but everywhere, with an order that was charming, and a task that was finished. The traveller felt, as he passed under the interlacing limbs and network of foliage, under the green arches of bright leaves and crowned columns, that he almost trod the turf of enchanted alleys, so perfect was the illusion wrought upon his senses. But alas, where are the green trees and their waving foliage? Gone, all gone; at least, from those districts of the town where they were largest and most beautiful. And to-day, the soldier's axe is striking down their parched and withered trunks, and cording them into wood to warm the hands of the shivering garrison.

The public buildings of the town were almost annihilated by the flames. All the churches were swept away except the Baptist and the colored, and these were very inferior buildings, located altogether out of the track of the fires. I have been informed by an influential gentleman who was a witness of the ruin, that at the time of the conflagration, the Methodist Church was partially filled with shells, and that while the steeple was blazing and nodding to its fall, and the sacred roof that stretched above the altars of our sainted dead, was shooting up its ghastly horrors to the sky, the walls that contained the pale tablets of Brame and of Featherstone were being shattered and driven out by explosions of gunpowder. I have stood upon the spot, and picking my way among the rubbish, with sorrowful heart, could scarcely find the grave of my ascended parent, so thorough was the work of disaster. The enclosure being gone, the tombs are all exposed, except where we have succeeded in putting up rough fences to protect them. The walls of the Presbyterian Church are standing, that having been built of brick; but its monuments and cenotaphs, its headstones and tablets are gleaming upon the passer-by on the street, as if to tell him of the days which are departed. The Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches, like the Methodist, were both constructed of wood, and of course have shared a like thorough dissolution.

On Gladden street, next to the Presbyterian Church, stood the Town Hall, a plain, unpretending structure, but the scene of some of the most interesting public festivals in the history of the place. Many a fine lecture, many an exciting political harangue, and many an amusing speech have I heard delivered from its platform. It is very difficult now to trace its foundations. The Court House, located at the corner of second and Market streets, is still standing. Though not consumed by the enemy, it was used by them as the quarters of their Artillery, and has been greatly defaced and injured.

All around the town in the form of a crescent, extending from the river on the east to the west, are the fortifications erected by the yankees for the defence of the place. They were pronounced by competent military minds, upon the first occupation of the position by our troops, to be very superficial and insufficient. They were thrown up, it is said, by contrabands and buffaloes in the midst of winter, and consisted of a simple line of earthworks, defended by a shallow ditch, and surmounted here and there by a block house and a fort. No one can look at them without feeling that Gen. Hill could have carried his magnificent brigades over them like a flash. The position is now said to be stronger. Certain it is, that in connection with the ravages of the flames, they have greatly changed the appearance of the town. I scarcely knew the places where I had played in boyhood, and the localities which were most familiar to the associations of early manhood.

The most remarkable event in the history of the yankee occupation was the compulsory exodus of the negroes when it was determined to evacuate the town. It is said, that while the flames were rushing from house to house and from square to square, and licking up the the accumulated earnings of generations, and while the whole place resounded with the horrid din and tumult of the wide-spread conflagration, yankee horsemen were dashing wildly about on foaming steeds, crying, "to the boats, to the boats." The poor slaves and free negroes who were unwilling to go, were hunted down, and driven to the transports. Old women who had been infirm for many years, old men stretched upon their beds of anguish, and terror stricken little children, were compelled at the point of the bayonet to leave their cabins, and go with their new masters. One of the first things that strikes the visitor, upon entering Washington, is the almost entire absence of negroes. I dont think there are over six in the entire corporation, very nearly all of whom are free persons. One of these, and a most remarkable man every way, is Abram Allen, concerning whom it is almost impossible to speak otherwise than in terms of extravagant eulogy. Abram was an old citizen, and a highly respected one. He was reared with Badger and the Stanlys, possessed the highest intellectual qualities of any colored man I ever saw, and was a Southern patriot to the backbone. When the yankees under the application of the rule "to run the Churches" as well as the government, undertook to unite the colored Church in Washington to the Connecticut Conference, they wanted to ordain Abram, and make him pastor. But the heroic colored man told them it was against the laws of his State for a colored man to preach, and he intended to keep the laws. They could neither bribe nor intimidate him. He stood to his colors. They carried away his wife and family, and left him solitary by his own hearth. But he remained true to the South. And when I visited Washington the first time, I found the brave old christian colored man, like Old Mortality, busy among the graves of the old puritans, rubbing up and sanitizing in the desolated tombs of his departed friends. Let Abram live in story.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Casualties in the 44th N C Troops, Maj C M Stedman, Comd'g, in the engagement at Burgess' Mill Oct. 27th:

Field and Staff—Adj't A S Webb, missing.

Co A—Killed: none. Missing: Lt R W Stedman, Sgt Jos T Hays, Corpl J Brummett, Isaac Jinkins and W P Forsyth, Geo Holloway, Uriah Cutts, D W Sherron.

B—Killed: J B Hargrove. Wounded: Sgt Ollen Warren. Missing: Lt T M Carter, Sgt W Carney, Corp B Baker, L T Armstrong, D Brasswell, Jos L Crawford, Wm L Cook, Z R Carpenter, Wesley Fountain, Jno W Mitchell, W D Mitchell, Geo W Thompson, W D Williams.

C—Wounded: R D Schmidt. Missing: Sgt J J Jackson, Thos Teel, Jesse Proctor, Henry Baker, Jos Tindale, Edwd Clark, T J Dougaiy, Robt Forbes, wounded.

D—Missing: Sgts Wm Smith and G S Barnhill, G W Crawford, Walter Corbet, Alfred Leggett, J R McCarther, W W Norris, A J Whichard.

E—Wounded: A Clark, S O Linthicum. Missing: Lt N B Hilliard, Sgt J D Wicker, Jos Tillman, A Pool, Thos Clark, Harris Hart, W Brown, C B Dismukes, Jno Davis, Marion Smith.

F—Wounded: Capt G W Montgomery, W C Morris. Missing: Sgts J A Lisk and Gilbert Russell, J B Coggins, L Campbell, Jno A Kears, J K Keath, Wm Gibson, David Reynolds, Wm Russell, Jesse Reves, S W Thompson, Milton Talbert, Wm Wasner, Alex Wasner.

G—Wounded: A Carr, S R Cates. Missing: Sgts A J Roberson and D M Sykes, Corp J M Bradshaw, Wm D Cates, Jno E Cates, Jos M Copeland, Jno Conklin, Daul Foust, Thos T Jones, W P Sykes, Jos P Teer, J W A Smith, G W Thompson, Jos Thompson, Jos Ward, W P Roberts, Alson Sharp.

H—Wounded: J W Yow, M Pennle, E Y Ball. Missing: Sgt Z G Brady, Y Brown, Wm Leach, Z G Lineberry, G F Vonoannon, Sam'l Fountain.

I—Wounded: Henry Campbell. Missing: Capt J R Roach, Corp A Gardener, W H Butler, R P Nelson, J B Speir, M V Franks, J A Adams, F Lathinghouse.

K—Killed: J C Wood. Wounded: Mabon Sykes, R Alley, R Bobbitt, W J Cates, Rob't Carr, Ruffin Griffin, Jno H Griffin, Jas K Gilliam, B T Lofin, Henry Perkinson, J Snider, Thos Woodleiff, Mark Woodleiff, B T Woodleiff, Jno M Wood.

It is impossible to state with certainty the names of those missing who are wounded. It is hoped the number is small. The officers and men were captured whilst gallantly endeavoring to force their way through the enemy's lines after the brigade was almost surrounded.

W. P. OLDHAM,
1st Lieut. and A. Adj't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the Naval Hospital at Richmond, July 15th, 1864, of chronic disease and consumption, Private Sherwood Lucas, aged 28 years. He was a native of Sampson and volunteered in 1861 in Capt Holmes's company, was a member of Co I, 46th N C Troops, where he served up to April 1864, and then was transferred to the Navy at Richmond. He was soon taken sick and sent to the Hospital where he suffered for nearly 3 months. He was a member of the Baptist Church for 8 years previous to his death. He leaves a wife, two lovely children, mother, six brothers, (five of whom are in the army,) four sisters and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his fall, but we do not mourn as those that have no hope.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Mt Olivet Lodge, No 195, in the Lodge room on the second Saturday in June, 1864, on motion, the W M announced the following report from a committee expressive of the death of our much esteemed brother, Matthew Yow, Co D, 48th Reg't N C T. He was ever ready and willing to discharge the duties of a Mason and soldier. When this war was in its infancy Brother Yow went to the field of battle, there sacrificing his life upon his country's altar, nobly defending his country's rights, our homes, and all that is near and dear to the patriot's heart.

Whereas, by the fortunes of war, it has pleased God in His providence to take him from us; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That in his death our country has lost one of its best soldiers, we a beloved brother, and his wife an affectionate husband.

Resolved, 2d, That our loss for a season is a special blessing to him from our Heavenly Father, to whose will we must bow with meek submission.

Resolved, 3d, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and relatives.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy filed in the archives of the Lodge, also a copy be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with request that the N C Presbyterian please copy.

G. L. SPINKS,
J. T MOFFITT,
J. H. MCKENZIE,
Com.

OUR PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT

A gentleman who was a prisoner at Point Lookout during all of last summer, in reciting the horrors of prison life there, gives us a vivid picture of the atrocious treatment which our prisoners had to endure from the negro guards there:—

With the fall of Fort Pillow commenced a new era in the history of Point Lookout. The accounts given of its capture by the abolition papers, in which it was falsely charged that the negro soldiers of the garrison were massacred by Forrest, were read before the troops at Point Lookout, and from that moment the prison became a hell on earth. It was like applying the torch to the magazine. The negro guards had been insolent and overbearing enough before, but when the story of Fort Pillow was told them they became worse than savages—true, living demons. Maddened by a passion of revenge they commenced what they called "retaliating" on our men—visiting upon them every punishment and torture the most devilish and cruel spirit could devise. No check or restraint was held upon them by their officers, and they were left free to follow out the instincts of their brutal and savage natures. Our men were shot down like dogs on the slightest pretext, and in some cases they were murdered in cold blood while lying in bed. In *one* single night, just after news from Fort Pillow reached camp, *four* of our soldiers were wantonly shot while lying in their tents. This raised such an outcry among our men that the prison authorities were obliged to take some action in the matter. An investigation was apparently gotten up, but the whole thing was glossed over by charging that the shooting was *accidental!* It was a common thing to see the guards when they were being posted just before night loading and brandishing their guns, adding with great glee, "Well, I will bag one d—d rebel son of a —— to-night, sure."

Shooting our men became such a common thing that for the while a perfect terrorism prevailed, and our prisoners were really afraid to step out of their tents or speak a word. This state of things, we learn, has greatly abated, and some little check is now exercised over the negro guards. But for weeks after the fall of Fort Pillow they were left to do as they pleased.

The prisoners' camp at Point Lookout covers about 30 acres in area, and is enclosed by a board fence about 20 feet high, around which, a few feet below the top, is laid a plank walk upon which the sentinels pace to and fro. In this enclosure are tents, in which our men live, 16 to 17 men in a tent. These tents are nothing more than a covering of thin canvass, and for their bed the prisoners have nothing but the bare ground.

The prisoners get the poorest fare perhaps of any prison in the North. Their prison rations consist of eight crackers a day—the size of the common soda cracker—a small bit of rancid pork, not more than four ounces, and a cup of slops, dignified by the name of "soup." They never get even the smell of sugar or coffee.

The prisoners employ their time in various ways. Some of them are seduced to work by the yankees by offers of tobacco and extra rations. The work consists principally of cutting wood and assisting at the wharves, and many of the prisoners accept the offer, not so much for the extra rations it gives, but for the relief and change it affords from the monotony and *tedium* of prison life. Then, again, others employ their time in cutting out little trinkets with their knives, which they sell or barter to the yankees. But the great mass of prisoners employ themselves in a way more congenial and profitable. A school has been opened among them, and the experiment has succeeded beyond all expectation. Books have been sent them from New York and Baltimore, and the school has become an established institution of prison life. Our men are glad to embrace the opportunities it offers of improving themselves, and it is a common sight at any hour of the day to see hundreds of our battle-scarred veterans poring over their arithmetic and grammar.

Great interest has also been manifested in the spiritual welfare of the prisoners. Some of our chaplains confined there took the matter in hand, and religious service is now regularly held in camp every day. So great is the interest that has been excited by these religious exercises that we are told that prayer meeting is called every morning at six o'clock, and that thousands of our men attend.

There were at Point Lookout, three weeks ago, about 4500 prisoners. The men were bearing their imprisonment with all the fortitude and resignation they could. Their life was miserable, but they seemed to rather die than ever forsake the cause of their country.—*Rich. Examiner.*

A Good Rule.—The passionate sentences sometimes uttered by Confederate newspapers, under the excitement of disappointments or reverses in our military operations, are all diligently caught up and reproduced in the United States papers. The retractions and explanations that afterwards are made in the light of better information, are overlooked. Should not this teach us not to be hasty in rushing into print with swift censures and uninvestigated complaints? Jefferson's rule of personal conduct might very well be adopted, with adapting modifications, by the newspapers: "If angry count ten before you speak. If very angry, a hundred."

Doorkeepership of the Commons.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected, I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

MERRILL P. BECK.

Oct'r 14, 1864. 78*ts

10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

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Sept. 5 66*tf

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county. W. D. WATSON & CO.

Reference Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.

Aug. 24. 61*tf&wtlpd

N. Carolina—Robeson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1864.

John McPhaul, Milton McPhaul, Catharine McPhaul, Jas McPhaul, Malloy McPhaul and Neill McPhaul, vs. William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul.

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul, the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1864.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Oct'r 5, 1864. 74*6t-pd$10impt

DESTRUCTION OF THE ALBEMARLE.

The Yankees are glorifying immensely in the destruction of the Albemarle at Plymouth. Lieutenant Cushing, the "hero" of the affair, has arrived in Washington, and is the lion of the day. Secretary Welles is to recommend to Congress to vote him a resolution of thanks, and he is promoted to Lieutenant Commander. The affair has released from duty in Albemarle Sound eleven Yankee steamers which can now be used elsewhere. The following is Lieutenant Cushing's official report of the matter:

"On the night of the 27th, having prepared my steam launch, I proceeded up towards Plymouth with thirteen officers and men, partly volunteers from the squadron. The distance from the mouth of the river to the ram was about eight miles, the stream averaging in width some two hundred yards, and lined with the enemy's pickets. A mile below the town was the wreck of the Southfield, surrounded by some schooners, and it was understood a gun was mounted there to command the bend. I therefore took one of the Shamrock's cutters in tow, with orders to cast off and board at that point if we were hailed. Our boat succeeded in passing the pickets, and even the Southfield within twenty yards, without discovery, and we were not hailed until by the lookouts on the ram.

The cutter was then cast off and ordered below while we made for our enemy under a full head of steam. The rebels sprung their rattle, rang the bell and commenced firing, at the same time repeating their hail, and seeming much confused. The light of a fire ashore showed me that the iron-clad was made fast to the wharf with a pen of logs, anchored about thirty feet from her side. Passing her closely, we made a complete circle so as to strike her fairly, and went into her bows on. By this time the enemy's fire was very severe, but a dose of canister at short range served to moderate their zeal and disturb their aim. Paymaster Swan, of the Otsego, was wounded near me, but how many more I know not. Three bullets struck my clothing, and the air seemed full of them.

In a moment we had struck the logs just abreast of the quarter-port, breasting them in some feet and our bows cresting on them. The torpedo boom was then lowered, and by a vigorous pull I succeeded in diving the torpedo under the overhang and exploding it. At the same time that the Albemarle's gun was fired a shot seemed to go crashing through my boat, and a dense mass of water rushed in from the torpedo, filling the launch and completely disabling her. The enemy then continued his fire at fifteen feet range and demanded our surrender, which I twice refused, ordering the men to save themselves; and removing my own coat and shoes and springing into the river, I swam with the others into the middle of the stream, the rebels failing to hit us.

The most of our party were captured; some were drowned, and only one escaped besides myself, and he in another direction. Acting master's mate Woodman, of the Commodore Hull, I met in the water, half a mile below the town, and assisted him as best I could, but failed to get him ashore. Completely exhausted I managed to reach the shore, but was too weak to crawl out of the water until just at daylight, when I managed to creep into the swamp close to the fort. While hiding a few feet from the path two of the Albemarle's officers passed, and I judged from their conversation that the ship was destroyed. Some hour's traveling in the swamp served to bring me out well below the town, when I sent a negro in to gain information, and found that the ram was truly sunk.

Proceeding through another swamp I came to a creek and captured a skiff belonging to a picket of the enemy, and with this, by eleven o'clock the next night, had made my way out to the Valley City."

A yankee letter, speaking of the destruction of the Albemarle, says:

The great mailed monster that has so long excited the apprehensions of the Navy Department, and held in the Sound a force greatly in excess of that which was usually stationed there, now lies quietly at the bottom of the Roanoke river, a subject of curious contemplation and dread to the fish that frequent those waters. In the squadron every one feels a sense of relief in realizing the fact that the Albemarle is no longer afloat or capable of doing further damage; for it is no secret that she was one of the toughest customers for the wooden vessels to confront that has yet floated. Her raid on the flotilla on the 5th of last May proved that fact beyond a shadow of a doubt. She then encountered and fought to great advantage three heavily armed double enders—the Sassacus, Mattabesett and Wyalusing—and retired only after a prolonged contest, slightly damaged. While she floated, no port held by us and accessible to her was safe. She could go her way as she chose in spite of the efforts of our wooden vessels, unless some accident occurred to her which should prevent her steaming. None of the light draft monitors were ready to confront her, and she threatened to clear our forces out of the State of North Carolina.

The Loss of the Albemarle.—Captain A. F. Warley, commander of the Albemarle, in his official report to the Navy Department, says that the night being exceedingly dark, he had the watch doubled on the Albemarle, and took extra precaution to prevent mishap. About 9 o'clock a boat was discovered coming towards the vessel; it was hailed, but gave no satisfactory answer. All hands were mustered as quickly as possible and a fire of musketry directed to the boat, which, owing to the darkness, was ineffectual. The after gun was loaded with grape and fired, but could not be sufficiently depressed to take effect. The boat struck under the port bow and exploded a torpedo, smashing a hole in the Albemarle just under the water line, our men pouring upon them a heavy fire of musketry. The officers in charge of the torpedo boat instantly surrendered and were sent ashore. The pumps were set to work, but could not save the vessel, and she went down in a few moments, only her smokestack and shield remaining visible above the water Captain Warley says, further, that he received no notice from the picket boat below, nor did the artillery on the shore give him any assistance.

Richmond Dispatch, 7th.

100 *for* 1.—An officer who took a prominent part in the operations on the North side of last Thursday week informs us that a careful estimate of casualties on this side makes the Confederate loss about thirty, while that of the enemy, allowing the usual percentage of wounded for those who are known to have been killed, and adding the prisoners taken, must have been very near, if not quite, three thousand. The ratio of 100 for 1 is something better than we are accustomed to, and is due, perhaps, mainly to the fact that the yankees enjoyed the benefit of the splendid generalship of Beast Butler. We can wish nothing better than that he may continue to command the braves anywhere in front of our line.

Richmond Whig.

A farmer in England has discovered that the swelling from the sting of a wasp can be speedily reduced by the application of turpentine.

It is said the negro soldiers captured at Dalton seemed to be delighted to get back to their old masters, many of whom they recognized among the officers who captured the garrison.

PRICE'S WORK IN MISSOURI.

While in Missouri, according to the St. Louis papers, Gen Price seems to have made thorough work wherever he went. The destruction of the Iron Mountain and Pacific railroads was complete. The Osage bridge, on the Pacific, 117 miles from St Louis, was about the most magnificent structure given to the devouring elements. It was 1122 feet in length, with six spans, and a draw 181 feet in width. The work was built in 1855, but has all been renewed, in first-class style and with many valuable improvements since last November. Only one span is left standing. The Gasconade bridge, 88 miles from St. Louis, has been totally destroyed. Its length was 759 feet including four spans and a draw 183 feet wide, all constructed in 1856, and renewed within a year and a half past. The Bœuf Creek bridge, 70 miles from St. Louis, consisted of a single span of 160 feet, with 70 feet of approaches, making the whole length 230 feet. It was put up in 1855. The destruction of this bridge was total. Next the Big Berger bridge, three miles beyond, shared the same fate. It had 120 feet span, was 190 feet long with the approaches—was built in 1855, and renewed four years later. The Little Berger Bridge, five miles further on, was also given to the flames. It spanned ninety feet, was built in 1855 and renewed about two years ago. The Cole Creek Bridge, eighty-four miles from St Louis, spanning 160 feet, was built in 1853 and renewed in 1860. Bailey Creek Bridge, ninety-three miles from St Louis, had a single span of 110 feet, was built in 1856 and made new again in 1862. At Cole Creek thirty cars were burned; at South Point, two, and one at New Port, making a loss of thirty-three cars. Two engines captured at Cole Creek were not destroyed, as published, but damaged to the extent of $1,500 each. A third, taken at Miller's Landing, was injured to the amount of $1,000. Of water tanks and stationary engines, apparatus for raising water, two were burned at Franklin, one at Washington, one at Miller's Landing, one at Hermann, and one at Deer Creek.

He also burned numerous engineer houses, depots, machine shops, &c. The bridges destroyed on the Southwest Branch are imperfectly presented as follows: Brush creek bridge, near Franklin, 37 miles from St. Louis, one span of 110 feet, built in 1858. Maramec bridge No. 1, two miles beyond, four spans, 525 feet in all. Only two spans, of 220 feet were burned. Maramec bridge No. 2, or Moselle bridge, 40 miles from St. Louis, three spans, of 385 feet, 380 feet are burned. Two water stations on the Branch, including stationary engines, were burnt. Depots at St. Clair, Sullivan, Cuba, Bourbon, and one other, $12,500 in all. Of 15,000 cords of corded wood on the Southwest Branch, 3,000 cords of it in one pile, a large portion has been burned, but the precise amount is not known. All the railroad men stampeded to Kansas.

The Republican says the suspension of progressing improvements, and the delay of the grand enterprise of extending the track to Kansas City will constitute one of the severest items of the disaster.

From Tennessee.—OPPOSITE JOHNSONVILLE, Nov. 5.—Maj. Gen. Forrest yesterday achieved another great victory. He placed a battery above Johnsonville. He caught at Johnsonville 3 gunboats, 10 transports, and about 20 barges. He planted his batteries at night, and opened yesterday morning with 8 pieces, and after an engagement of ten minutes the gunboats, transports and barges were set on fire and all consumed. The engagement was terrible. The enemy opened with forty howitzers from the fort and gunboats, but not a man faltered under the storm of shell. Since last Sunday Gen. Forrest has captured and destroyed 4 transports, 4 gunboats, 20 barges, 32 pieces of artillery, over 20,000 tons of freight and over $3,000,000 worth of stores. Our loss was only ten men wounded.

Johnsonville is still burning. The immense amount of freight on shore, covering several acres, will all be consumed, as it is now burning, and the enemy cannot extinguish it, as our batteries command the banks.

From General Forrest.—An official dispatch was received Saturday morning at the War Department, stating that General Forrest had captured on the 29th and 30th ultimo two gunboats and four transports on the Tennessee river, one-half of which are still serviceable.

Richmond Dispatch, 7th.

From Kentucky.—Private advices from Kentucky state that Gen. Lyon is now in command of the Department of Kentucky. The Confederate forces occupy all that portion of the State south of Christian county to the Mississippi river, except Columbus and Paducah, at which places there are strong garrisons. The Federals have drafted a large number of Kentuckians, and they are deserting daily, and either coming to our army or forming guerrilla parties. Partizan bands are springing up all over the State, to the great annoyance of the Federals, who say they are determined that Kentucky shall again win for herself the title of "the dark and bloody ground," rather than she shall be free to choose for herself.

Richmond Disvatch, 7th.

Large Yankee Fleet in Hampton Roads.—The enemy have an unusually large fleet in Hampton Roads; among it several monitors and other peculiar looking specimens of naval architecture. Lardner is in command in James river, and D. D. Porter has been selected for an attack on Wilmington, whither part of the fleet has sailed.

Richmond Sentinel.

Northern News.—RICHMOND, November 7.—The Baltimore American of Saturday has been received. The story of the depredations of the Tallahassee in Delaware Bay is pronounced a canard. The Chickamauga is playing havoc with yankee merchantmen. She has captured the bark Albion, the Shooting Star, and two other barks which were burned. The Confederate steamer Olustee had destroyed one bark and two schooners.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—The Washington Chronicle of the 6th has been received. Gold closed at 245 in New York on Saturday. The steamer Europa took out two millions of specie. The Lady Sterling, with a cargo of 900 bales of cotton, was captured off Wilmington on the 28th. Not a word from Sherman.

A severe blow.—Col. Witherspoon, of the 36th Mississippi regiment, has given the Mississippian a very interesting account of the capture, by his regiment, of a construction depot, near Dalton, where immense material for railroad repairs had been accumulated. Duplicate bridges for the entire road to Atlanta were made and numbered and ready for use, together with everything necessary for a new road. A large amount of fine carpenter's tools were captured, also the mechanics, two hundred in number, who were employed in using them. The capture of this depot alone will prove a fearful blow to yankee transportation on that railroad, while it will be of immense value to us.

Presbyterian Synod.—The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina held its session at Greensboro' during last week and adjourned on Saturday night. The next meeting of Synod will be at Fayetteville in October 1865.

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, contains about the same as Webster's Spelling Book with the additional advantage of having all the vowels and accent accurately marked. A supply always on hand. Price $3 00.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER is a new book, containing easy reading lessons on Southern subjects. Price 75 cts.

THE DIXIE PRIMER, Third Edition, Pictorial, still continues to be immensely popular. Price ($25 per hundred) 50 cts.

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FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION by S. Branson, A. M., is now used extensively, and is the only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 3 00.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Third Edition is finely adapted to common schools. Price 3 00.

JOHNSON'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, by Prof. L. Johnson, of Trinity College, is a new and valuable book, and will be followed by a high school Arithmetic. Price 3 50.

MYRTLE LEAVES by Rev. J. W. Mangum, second edition, is a delightful book and contains a beautiful story of a "Soldier's Love." Price 2 00.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, is sold largely. It gives the student much valuable information of the Historical portions of the Bible. Price 75 cts.

SONGS OF LOVE and LIBERTY, compiled by a North Carolina Lady. Contains a popular collection of Songs and Ballads. Price (per hundred $40) 75 cts.

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER, compiled by Capt. T. A. Branson, is one of the best collections of songs and sentimental ballads ever published. Price (per hundred $50) 1 00.

MORVEN AND LINDA, a tale of a soldier's love, is a rare and racy little book. Price ($30 per hundred) 25 cts.

CANTWELL'S LAW PRACTICE, Second Edition, contains all the business forms extensively used. Price 20 00.

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N. B. Our Publications are to be had at the principal Book Stores throughout the country.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 17. 76*tf

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Worthy, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Crane's Creek, Moore county, on the 30th day of December 1864, on a credit of six months, NINETEEN LIKELY NEGROES,—men, women, boys and girls. Purchasers giving bond and approved security, before delivery of the property.

K. H. WORTHY, }
S. E. JOHNSON, } Executors.

Oct'r 26. 80*ts

Notice is hereby given that Application will be made for a duplicate of a certificate lost or mislaid—issued by W. G. Bradford, C. S. Depositary at Fayetteville—dated March 18, 1864, No 490, to Dr J. H. Freeman, for Five Hundred Dollars, for 4 per cent. Interest per annum—under act 17th, Feb'y 1864.

Oct. 12—75 6t*pd

State of North Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Aug Term, 1864.

H. C Hampton, Adm'r of John A. Adams, dec'd, vs. John Jones.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Jones, is not a resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear and plead or replevy, or judgment will be rendered by default against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's debt, and order of sale granted.

Witness, H. C. Hampton, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August 1864.

H. C HAMPTON, C. C. C.

Oct'r 5, 1864. 74*6tpd

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1864.

Thomas Rollins, Adm'r of A G Douglas, dec'd, vs James Ferguson and wife Nancy, Jane Douglas and Archibald Douglas and others.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald Douglas, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Benjamin F Shaw, Clerk of said Court at Office, in Lillington 2d Monday in September, 1864.

81*6t] B F SHAW, C C C.

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept Term, 1864.

Frances F Blalock, Gracy Dupre, H B Dewar and wife Mary M, vs Wm Blalock, B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock, B D Hall Guardian for Hardy Blalock, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively